DAY'S WEATHER - FORECAST — PARIS: ...this. Temp. 12-6 (55-43). Tomorrow, vari... temp. 10-4 (50-39). Yesterday's temp. (57-45). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 12-5 ...). Tomorrow, rain. Yesterday's temp. (54-48). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Vari... Temp. 14-9. (57-48). NEW YORK: Sunny ... 6—4 (43-39). Yesterday's temp. 5-0 ...).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,655 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1975 Established 1887

...orenz Released ...fter Five Given ...sylum in Aden

From Wire Dispatches

BERLIN, March 4.—Kidnappers released Peter Lorenz unharmed ...ght after the West German government had fulfilled all their ...ands, it was officially announced. The West Berlin Christian Dem... ...tic party leader had been held by his abductors since Thursday ...ing.

The police said that Mr. Lorenz was found in a telephone booth ...e West Berlin district of Wilmersdorf, where he had called his ...y headquarters to say that he was free. A city government spokesman said Mr. Lorenz, who was his party's mayoral candidate in last Sunday's election, was well.



Peter Lorenz

Five convicted leftist anarchists who were flown in a special Lufthansa Boeing 707 jet to the South Yemeni capital of Aden yesterday received permission to stay there this morning. Their escort, former Mayor Heinrich Albertz, then boarded the plane with a declaration from the prisoners and flew back to Frankfurt with it. A U.S. Air Force T-39 jet rushed him on to Tempelhof Airport here.

He arrived here at 5:30 p.m., nearly 48 hours after leaving the city. An American Army helicopter brought him to a West Berlin television studio, where he read the text of the declaration in a special broadcast half an hour later.

Their declaration ended: "We thank Rev. Albertz for all his efforts. We greet our comrades in Germany who are outside of jail and those who are still in jail. We will devote our energies to the end that for them, too, soon a day will dawn as beautiful as today. We shall overcome."

Their five signatures followed the handwritten statement.

"A day will dawn as beautiful as today" is an allusion to a line from an old popular German song, and is presumed to be a code agreed on by the prisoners and the kidnappers of Mr. Lorenz.

After his statement, Mr. Albertz said, "it is up to the kidnappers now to keep their word of honor, without delay." The Berlin police also appealed to them to disclose where their hostage was being held.

Who the kidnappers are and what their relationship is to the five released prisoners are unknown, except that all are presumed to belong to a group of leftist revolutionaries.

Letters and other documents seized in a police sweep on centers of the Baader-Meinhof gang and on jail cells last year spoke of plans to kidnap leading politicians and free "political prisoners."

The five who were freed are Rolf Pohle, 33; Verena Becker, 22; Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedeman, 28; Ingrid Siepmann, 30, and Rolf Heissler, 26.

There were at least three kidnappers, two men and a woman, who overpowered Mr. Lorenz's driver near his home last Thursday morning and drove the mayoral candidate away in his own official car.

South Yemen has a leftist government and close ties to the Palestinian Liberation Organization. But a PLO spokesman told a German correspondent in Beirut that the Arab group had nothing to do with the German terrorists and wanted nothing to do with them.

There is evidence, however, that Baader-Meinhof members had in the past received training in demolition and the use of weapons in the Middle East.

A spokesman for the South Yemeni government said the asylum was granted expressly at the request of the Bonn government.

• Kidnapping seen marking resurgence of terrorism in West Germany. Page 2.

...Ministers ...anged in ...pain Cabinet

...ADRID, March 4 (UPI).— ...nier Carlos Arias Navarro to- ...reshuffled his Cabinet, chang- ...5 of his 19 ministers, the ...rnment said.

...ong those replaced by Mr. ...s were the two ministers ...rally considered furthest to ...ight—Justice Minister Fran... Ruiz Jarabo and Jose Utre... ...lina, minister for the Na... ...l Movement, which is Spain's ...legal political party.

Information Ministry com...iqué said that Mr. Arias ...replaced Minister of Com... ...e Nemesio Fernandez Cuesta, ...stry Minister Alfredo Santos ... Labor Minister Licinio de ...uente, who resigned last ...

...e five ministers were replac... ...ith politicians generally con... ...ed as moderates and sup... ...rs of Mr. Arias's program ...adual political reform.

...e new officials named were: ...nal Movement Minister Fer... ...o Herrero Tejedor; Justice ...ter Jose Maria Sanchez... ...ura; Industry Minister Al... ...Alvarez Miranda; Com... ...e Minister Jose Luis Ceron... Labor Minister Fernando ...ez.

Crisis Ended

...e announcement apparently ...d a government crisis which ...10 days ago with Mr. de la ...te's resignation. The labor ...ster quit in one of the many ...oles between moderates and ...sts which had bogged down ...rias Cabinet in recent weeks.

... Arias used the occasion ...ghten up the Cabinet, despite ...d resistance from Genera... ...o Francisco Franco, govern... ... sources said.

...ey said that Mr. Arias final... ...ad his way after prolonged ...ings with the 82-year-old ... of state yesterday and today. ...e changes were the second ...e by Mr. Arias since he took ... after the assassination of ...der Luis Carrero Blanco.

...S. Agency Proposes Flights ...y Concordes to 2 U.S. Cities

...ASHINGTON, March 4 (AP). ...e Federal Aviation Admin... ...ion recommended today ... two international airlines be ...ed to operate scheduled ...rsonic passenger flights from ...pe to New York and Wash... ...on as early as next year.

...e recommendation followed ... day an Environmental Pro... ...on Agency proposal that ex... ...g models of the supersonic ...sports be allowed to enter United States without having ...neet the noise levels requir... ...f new subsonic jets.

...e FAA recommended that ...ish Airways and Air France, ... of which plan to operate ... Concorde SST being built ...a British-French consortium, ...llowed to operate four super... ...ic flights a day into New ...k's John F. Kennedy Air... ... and two supersonic flights ...ay into Dulles International ...ort outside Washington.

...he recommendation came in a draft environmental impact report which the FAA forwarded to the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

The FAA said that the number of SST flights proposed by the two airlines would be so limited that they would have little effect on the environment.

It said that the SSTs should be required to slow to subsonic speeds before they reached the U.S. coast so that they would not create potentially destructive sonic booms.

The FAA recommendation is tentative. The agency said that it would hold public hearings on the impact statement April 14 and would accept written comments until May 6. A final recommendation will follow those hearings.

The EPA recommendations were forwarded yesterday to the FAA, which has the final say on noise rules for aircraft.



United Press International

AT OPEC SUMMIT—Sheikh Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian oil minister, toying with "worry beads" as he listened to Prince Fahd as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries talks got under way yesterday in Algiers. Prince Fahd is representing his brother, King Faisal, at the meeting of the heads of state of the 13-member organization.

EEC Parliament Claims Say on Aid

Council of 9 Passes Regional Fund

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 4 (IHT).—The European Economic Community's plan to establish a $1.3-billion fund to aid underdeveloped and backward Common Market regions over the next three years was finally approved by foreign ministers meeting here today, 14 months after its originally scheduled launching.

Ministers expressed relief that the prolonged argument about the fund was over. George Thomson, the EEC commissioner responsible for regional policy, admitted after the meeting: "It's been a much longer pregnancy than I thought."

But a delegation of European Parliament members made it clear to the Council of Ministers today that the plan would have to await final approval by them *after a debate in the Parliament* at Strasbourg next week.

FitzGerald 'Surprised'

The EEC Council president, Garrett FitzGerald, said that he was "rather surprised" that the European Parliament should take this seemingly obstructionist view. But he added: "It's very unlikely that the European Parliament will want to change anything which was agreed by the ministers."

He noted that the European Parliament had been the foremost advocate of an EEC regional fund.

Extra personnel are to be recruited by the European Commission to administer the distribution of the fund's resources. The main beneficiaries will be Italy, Britain and Ireland, which will receive 40 per cent, 28 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. France will get 15 per cent and West Germany, which bears the main burden of contributions to the fund, will receive only 6.4 per cent.

EEC officials said that cash would start being paid out of the fund by next fall at the latest.

All the ministers wanted the issue settled today. Otherwise it would have had to be taken up at the EEC summit meeting in Dublin next week. As the last summit in Paris endorsed the principle of the fund, it would have been politically embarrassing for heads of governments and states to have had this item on their agenda again.

That agenda is already full enough. The complicated question of determining the ways in which EEC member nations are to be allowed to vary their contributions to the community's budget will be discussed there. Also, it was agreed today by the foreign ministers, the summit conferees will discuss the EEC's attitude toward the European Security Conference's proposed third stage, which may be held in Helsinki this year.

The ministers also discussed guidelines for a common community approach to energy questions. These were a prelude, described by one official as "useful," to a meeting Thursday in Paris of the 18-member International Energy Agency. There was no discussion today about setting a common floor price for imported Arab oil—as has been urged by the United States.

House Panel Defers Effort For Speedy Aid to Cambodia

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 4 (IHT).—The Ford administration's urgent request for more U.S. military aid to Cambodia suffered a setback today after it had won partial support from eight members of Congress who visited Indochina last week.

A House Appropriations subcommittee temporarily deferred action on the request for $222 million until Congress approves a separate authorization for it.

Rep. Elford Cederberg, R-Mich., and Rep. Bill Chappell jr., D-Fla., said the panel decided late today that the military aid request would stand a better chance of approval in the House if it followed normal authorization procedure with appropriation of *funds to come afterward.*

However, the aid request is not expected to win quick action in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where there is opposition to additional spending in Indochina. President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have warned that Cambodia would fall within weeks unless the new military aid is approved quickly.

[The deposed Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has declared that there will be no reconciliation between the United States and his exile regime if new U.S. aid is given to President *Lon Nol's government*, a Peking broadcast said today, according to AP.]

The House subcommittee's vote today to shelve the measure for the present came after it heard testimony in closed session from members of the fact-finding panel that visited Cambodia and South Vietnam last week.

Rep. Paul McCloskey, D-Calif., a long-*time opponent of continued* military spending in Indochina, nevertheless urged the subcommittee to approve $116.8 million for ammunition, gasoline, spare parts and medical supplies for *Cambodia until June 30.*

Rep. McCloskey said he spoke on behalf of an informal majority of the congressional eight, which also supported $75 million in new food aid for Cambodia. Several anti-war members of the group joined in support of the food aid request, but the group had not yet formally voted on military aid so its leader, Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., did not recommend that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Tied to Gains for Third World

Oil Price Cut Proposal Opens OPEC Summit

By Juan de Onis

ALGIERS, March 4 (NYT).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria said today that oil-exporting countries should offer to decrease prices if industrial countries are prepared to reorganize the world economy for the benefit of the poorer nations.

As a contribution to this "new economic order," the Algerian leader proposed to a meeting of sovereigns and chiefs of state of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that they create a fund of $10 billion to $15 billion to provide economic aid to the developing countries.

President Boumedienne's speech opening the first OPEC summit conference set forth a strategy of international cooperation, rather than confrontation, to overcome economic recession and unemployment in industrial countries and underdevelopment and poverty in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In its conciliatory tone, the speech sought the support of the assembled OPEC leaders, including the Shah of Iran and Prince Fahd Ibn Abdelaziz of Saudi Arabia, who represented King Faisal, the ruler of the world's largest oil-exporting country.

The acceptance of a conference with the industrial and developing countries on "raw materials and development" was explicit and detailed in Mr. Boumedienne's speech.

• Gasoline prices are dropping slightly in parts of Europe due to the world oil surplus. Story Page 9.

But the Algerian leader was equally forceful in rejecting a "discussion that will crudely consist of blaming the oil-exporting countries" for the world's economic problems, and he called for OPEC unity against threats of aggression over oil prices and supplies.

In a clear reference to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Boumedienne said that world opinion has been focused by the statements of "certain Western personalities" on the idea of an embargo on oil supplies to Western countries "linked with a Zionist aggression against the Arab countries."

'Idea of Strangulation'

"We are led to wonder whether through the idea of strangulation, discreetly substituted for embargo, new types of casus belli are being determined in order to prepare public opinion to accept the possibility of an aggression simply if the oil-exporting countries were led to change the level of their production," Mr. Boumedienne said.

Such a reduction would be possible, he said, if the OPEC leaders were persuaded by the depreciation of the dollar, to "keep their oil rather than deliver it against means of payment which are being willfully and systematically depreciated."

But if industrial countries are ready for cooperation in solving the major problems caused by oil prices in their economies, Mr. Boumedienne said OPEC must be "ready to assume our responsibilities." He said:

"If prices have to be frozen, we will freeze them. If they must be decreased, we will decrease them, provided, however, that the developed countries make a similar and simultaneous effort in return."

This contribution by the industrial countries, he said, would have to be based on concrete steps in trade, aid and technology for the "reorganization of the world economy and the establishment of the stability required for development and prosperity."

"We might take into account the period of adjustment which is necessary for the industrialized countries most exposed to the effects of the economic crisis, and renounce any increase of the present price [of crude oil] in real terms for a period that might extend to the end of the current decade," Mr. Boumedienne said.

But he added that such a commitment "could be justified only if the industrialized countries bound themselves" to measures of greater development assistance to the developing countries, includ-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Non-Oil Agreement

U.S. and Iran Conclude $15-Billion Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, March 4 (IHT).—The United States and Iran today signed an agreement involving $15 billion in non-oil trade between the two countries over the next five years. Of this amount, Iran will spend about $12 billion in the United States.

At a joint news conference at the State Department with Iranian Finance Minister Hushang Ansary, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "This is the largest agreement of this kind that has been signed by any two countries."

In addition to the target figure of $15 billion over the next five years—an increase of about 30 per cent over current Iranian spending in this country—Iran agreed in principle to spend about $7 billion more on up to eight large nuclear power plants in the next decade, whose total power would be 8,000 megawatts.

Although Iran is a major oil producer and exporter, the communiqué issued at the *end of two days of* talks between members of the U.S.-Iran joint commission stressed the "non-oil" aspects of the agreement.

"In the light of the strong desire on the part of the two sides to extend areas of mutual cooperation, the commission set a target of $15 billion in total non-oil trade between the two countries during the next five years," the communiqué said.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Ansary indicated that the current of non-oil trade is running overwhelmingly in U.S. favor and that almost all the $15 billion would be to the U.S. advantage.

In the last year, Mr. Ansary said, Iran sold $50 million in non-oil goods to the United States and purchased $700 million in civilian goods and $1.5 billion in military equipment and services.

Mr. Ansary said that Iran, which principally exports oil to Western Europe and Japan, sold only a "negligible" amount to the United States.

There was considerable confusion at the news conference over the statistics being given the newsmen. At one point, Mr. Kissinger, after whispering to his aides and to Mr. Ansary, said that there would be a clarification later. After the news conference, an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Clashes by Nobles, Peasants Feared

Ethiopia Rulers Expropriate Rural Land in Reform Move

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, March 4 (WP).—Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council today proclaimed the nationalization of all rural lands and an end to the 2,000-year-old feudal system that has kept tens of millions of peasants in virtual serfdom.

The proclamation provides for a 24-acre limitation on individual land use, the wholesale distribution of land to the peasants, a ban on the use of hired labor and tenant farmers, the establishment of state farms and village cooperatives and the cancellation of peasant debts and obligations to landlords.

"It is essential to alter fundamentally the existing agrarian relations so that the Ethiopian peasant masses, which have paid as much in sweat as in blood to maintain an extravagant feudal class, may be liberated from age-old feudal oppression, injustice, poverty and disease," the proclamation stated.

Fighting Seen Possible

It was probably the most radical land reform attempted by any *African socialist country* and it is far from clear what the outcome will be. Some observers fear that landless peasants will try to seize the property of their landlords, provoking fighting in the *countryside.*

Reactions to the edict varied widely today. "Some people are very happy and some are very sad," commented a lower-class woman. "My relatives are in tears, wondering how they are going to live," said a civil servant with wealthy landed parents.

"It's suicidal," said a Western economist. "It had to be done," remarked a member of the ruling *military council.*

In the afternoon, thousands of students paraded in streets here, hailing the reform. Government sources said that much larger demonstrations were planned for tomorrow, both here and across the country.

The proclamation said that the reform is aimed at increasing agricultural production, providing work for all rural residents and expanding the nation's economy.

But its immediate effect, most outside observers felt, is likely to be just the opposite, reducing production considerably because of conflicts between landlords and peasants and an investment cutback that is bound to disrupt the agriculture-based economy.

A Double Burden

Coming on top of an expanding war against secessionist guerrillas in northern Eritrea Province, the land reform may prove too much for the 120-man military council to handle, despite its iron rule since its leaders deposed Emperor Haile Selassie in September.

The reform is almost certain to require military force for implementation in many provinces. *Already there are incipient rebel-*

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Two Rhine Villages Succeed in Halting Industrial Invasion

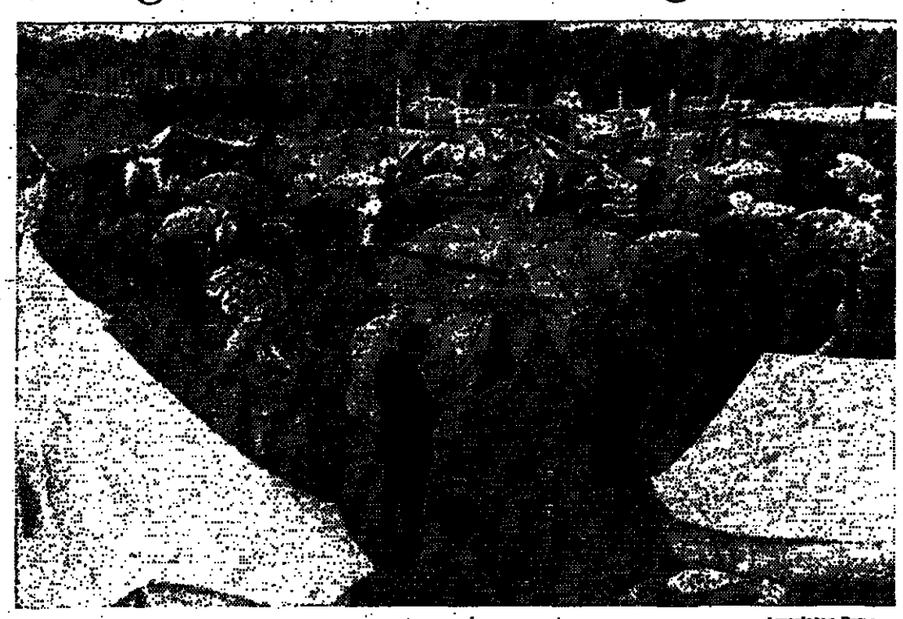
By John Vinocur

MARCKOLSHEIM, France, March 4 (AP).—A French and a German village, joined by a swaying pontoon bridge across the Rhine, have called into question the future of industry and nuclear power in Europe's heartland through rebellions against their governments' development plans.

Marckolsheim, population 3,328, with the assistance of German farmers and winegrowers from the other side of the river, succeeded last week in forcing the *French government* to deny the owners of a projected chemical factory permission to build in the village. The factory would have discharged lead pollutants into the air.

At the same time, Wyhl, the little German town opposite, was able to bring a stop to preliminary work on a site where a nuclear power station is to be constructed. *Thousands of demonstrators*, many of them French, backed the villagers in demanding that no work go on until a court decision on the project at the end of March.

In both cases, the resistance was unexpected. And in both cases, there seemed to be a miscalculation on the part of France and Germany on how willing, in spite of the recession, the population was to have this part of the Rhine Valley turned into what critics call an "El Dorado of *chemical* and heavy industry."



Associated Press.

BLOCKING PLANT—Demonstrators occupying a proposed plant site in Marckolsheim, a village in Alsace. They were protesting that the plant would produce lead pollutants.

Pierre Pflimlin, former French premier and mayor of Strasbourg, about 35 miles downriver from Marckolsheim and Wyhl, acknowledged that as a result he was now rethinking the plan for the industrialization of the valley on the French side, which comes partly under the control of the Strasbourg Port Authority.

"We were never thinking in terms of a second Ruhr," he said. "That's excited talk. But we realize a certain individualized approach is necessary now.

"Moreover, there's a psychological phenomenon currently in action that I think is far-reaching.

"If the nuclear plant at Wyhl is stopped, it would be extremely difficult to put one into Alsace. If you can't do it here, where can you do it in France? I believe the entire French nuclear program rides with Wyhl."

Fifty nuclear power stations are projected for France over the next 25 years—including one at Marckolsheim, whose proximity to the Rhine provides a natural source of the cold water used in the nuclear production process.

Slow Rebellion

The villagers here have said *nothing yet about the nuclear* plant—they call themselves deliberate people—but reaction that led to the Marckolsheim-Wyhl rebellion was a slow one, too.

It began with an announcement last March that the German firm of Chemische Werke Muenchen planned to build the Marckolsheim industrial zone. "It seemed to be good news," said Leon Siegel, a veterinarian who is the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

WHERE ONCE THERE WERE HOMES—Villagers picking through the desolate ruins of Arey Khsat, Cambodia, trying to salvage wh at they can. The village, about two miles east of Phnom Penh, was overrun by Communist forces last month and only recently retaken.

Top Militant Is Arrested By Rhodesia

Talks Are Put Off; War Step-Up Seen

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 4 (Reuters).—This country's leading black militant, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, was arrested early today in a move which drew an immediate warning that it could wreck southern Africa détente efforts and intensify the guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole was arrested early in the day on charges of plotting to assassinate some of his political rivals in a bid for leadership of the African National Council. He was to appear at a secret court hearing. No trial date was announced.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, declared that the group would have no further talks with the government on a constitutional settlement while Mr. Sithole was held. Talks were to have resumed Thursday.

Bishop Muzorewa said that his council would in the future ban any talks with the government if any men were detained without trial.

War Forecast

Robert Mugabe, second in command after Mr. Sithole in the militant Zimbabwe African National Union, which merged with the Zimbabwe African People's Union under the African National Council last year, said that the arrest had shattered "so-called détente." He predicted an intensification of guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole, 54, is an American-educated Methodist minister. After 10 years' detention he was released, along with other nationalists, last December to take part in talks aimed at settling Rhodesia's constitutional problem and the country's future.

His arrest follows reports of a power struggle within the African National Council, in which former ZANU officials were urging the council's executive to take a stronger line in negotiations with the government.

Since his December release from detention, which involved a six-year jail sentence for plotting the assassination of Prime Minister Ian Smith and members of his Cabinet, Mr. Sithole has been the most outspoken and hard-line member of the new executive of the African National Council.

Mr. Mugabe said at a press conference that Mr. Sithole's arrest today was political.

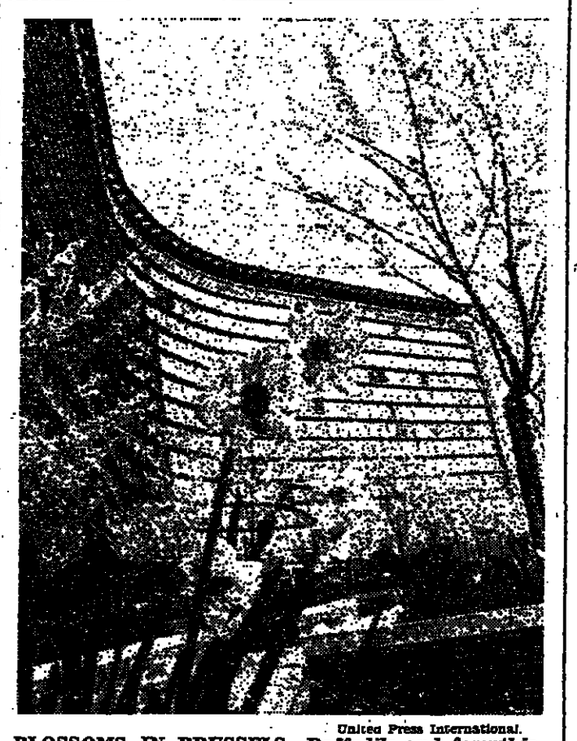
Intimidation Plan

"It is to intimidate the ZANU leadership in the ANC into submission to Smith's politically dishonest constitutional contrivance, whose sole objective is the perpetuation of white settler domination of the African people in a legitimized political and constitutional order," he said.

Mr. Mugabe said that Mr. Sithole and other ZANU leaders had been warned by the Rhodesian authorities in recent months to keep silent and not make militant statements.

He said that ZANU leaders had been asked to "behave like the other leaders in the ANC, who had indicated their consent to a constitutional scheme based on provincialization (separately governed white and black areas) and continued white domination."

"ZANU judges that this action by the regime has finally shattered whatever there was left in the so-called détente and peaceful settlement exercise," he added.



United Press International.

BLOSSOMS IN BRUSSELS—Daffodils and forsythia blooming outside the headquarters of the European Economic Community after weeks of sunny weather.

Rates at All-Time Low

10% of World Tankers Idled by Surplus of Oil

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 4. (WP).—The growing surplus of world oil has served to drydock as much as 10 per cent of the world's fleet of oil tankers.

Oil companies say that at least 9 million tons of the world's tanker tonnage has been idled or mothballed in the last three months, representing almost 10 per cent of the estimated 100 million tons of tanker shipping that could be put to sea around the world.

Another 1 to 2 million tons of shipping is in the process of making its last voyage for a while, destined as it is either for the scrap heap or for a long period of idleness in mothballs. Some companies are scrapping ships they consider obsolete, while others are just taking their tankers out of service.

The main reason for the tanker downturn is the business downturn, which has managed to close as many as 20 per cent of the world's oil fields.

The worldwide surplus is now estimated to be between 8 and 10 million barrels a day, with most oilmen leaning toward the higher figure.

The surplus is growing as demand shrinks because of the worldwide business slowdown and because customers can no longer afford to buy large volumes of oil at the record prices that oil-producing countries have been charging.

Another reason for the tanker downturn is that oil companies over-ordered tankers five years ago, anticipating a much brisker business than they now have.

Tanker rates plummeted from an all-time high just before the Arab embargo of 1973 to the present lows. In 18 months, tanker rates fell from a peak of 400 (an arbitrary number used by the shipping industry) to a present low of 35. One rate quoted for supertankers is now 25, meaning the companies are getting about 8 per cent of what they were getting to carry a barrel of oil in 1973.

Less Than Cost

"These ships are being chartered for less than they cost to run," said William Slick, senior vice-president of Exxon Corp. "I don't see how they can afford to operate."

Exxon itself expects to drydock between 5 and 10 tankers "in the very near future," all of them in the 28,000 to 38,000-ton class. Exxon is the world's largest operator of oil tankers, with about 150 vessels.

The second largest is Mobil Oil Corp., which has not drydocked any tankers yet but is "giving serious consideration" to mothballing two of its ships. One of the two is in the near-supertanker class, running about 130,000 deadweight tons. Besides tankers laid up in port, hundreds have been idled near oil terminals, literally lying at anchor waiting for cargoes. An estimated 4 million tons of tanker shipping now lies idle on the Persian Gulf.

Other tanker fleets are adopting other techniques to battle the oil surplus. Gulf Oil Corp. has sold, in the last year, three of its older tankers, all of them in the 30,000-ton class. Other fleet owners have scrapped their older ships, content to replace them with newer supertankers.

Gulf is operating some of its fleet at slowdown, literally running them at 10 knots instead of 16 knots. This saves on fuel costs and keeps tanker crews together by keeping them at sea longer instead of laying them off.

Ironically, the biggest complaint of tanker fleets today is the cost of fuel. The bunker oil they run on has gone from $15 a ton to $75 a ton in less than a year.

Israeli Tanker Sold

HAIFA, Israel, March 4 (AP).—Israel's national shipping line, Zim Navigation, has sold one of its supertankers for lack of business.

The 220,000-ton Libra was sold a few days ago to a foreign buyer but details could not be disclosed, under Israel's policy of keeping its oil operations secret. Zim bought the tanker from a German shipyard in 1971 for $21 million, he said, but it had been lying idle in Europe for weeks because of the international oil glut.

By West German Radicals

Berlin Kidnapping Is a Sign Of Resurgence in Terrorism

By Paul Kemezis

BONN, March 4 (NYT).—West Germany's leftist guerrilla movement was considered by many Germans to be close to collapse after the arrest in 1972 of many of its key figures.

But in the last year the movement has reappeared, seeming more effective and daring than ever, to plague a country where political extremism and police security are highly sensitive issues.

The daylight kidnapping in West Berlin last week of Peter Lorenz, the city's Christian Democrat party leader and mayoral candidate, and the subsequent demand for the release of six imprisoned terrorists were preceded by bombings, shootings and prison protests, which have become far more important political issues than the uncompromising Marxist ideology that the terrorists are trying to spread.

The terrorists themselves are mostly former students in their mid-20s, who are veterans of the political struggles that swept German universities in the late 1960s.

The group that has taken responsibility for the West Berlin kidnapping takes its name, the June 2 Movement, from the killing of a student by West Berlin police at a demonstration in 1967, considered the spark that set off the radical student movement in West Germany and West Berlin.

Many of the terrorists have been on police wanted posters for years, although few are well known.

West German opinion has tended to give the guerrillas a single label, the Baader-Meinhof gang, named for two radicals who were arrested in 1972 and are still in prison. But recent events seem to indicate that there are at least two separate—and perhaps rival—bands with similar political goals.

The Red Army Faction was active up to 1972, but then splintered with the arrest of many of its leaders—Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof among them.

The June 3 Movement, which was already active in 1971, is believed to have attracted many of the radicals that drifted away from the Red Army Faction after 1972. The June 3 group has recently been considered by West Berlin police to be the most active and dangerous in the city.

It seems entirely devoted to revolution through violence, with little of the intellectual reflection used by the early Baader-Meinhof group to justify its acts.

Lately the Red Army Faction has been mainly involved in protests over alleged harsh treatment of its many members in prison. Included was a hunger strike last fall during which one member, Holger Meins, died despite intravenous feeding.

Two days after Meins's death, Judge Gunter von Drenkmann, president of West Berlin's highest court, was assassinated. During November, as public outrage over the shooting remained high, the West German police conducted a number of raids that netted dozens of radicals and sympathizers.

The police believe a key leader of the June 2 Movement is Ralf Reinders, 26, whom they had connected to the killing of Judge von Drenkmann.

Angela Luther, 34, a former schoolteacher who was identified by Mr. Lorenz's chauffeur as one of his kidnappers, has been sought since 1971. Last June an apartment she had rented in West Berlin under a false name caught fire, revealing a bomb factory.

Although the police estimate the hard core of radicals at fewer than 100, they have noted that the number of violent incidents traced to political groups has risen steadily in the last 18 months.

Although a number of German diplomats have been kidnapped by terrorist groups abroad, especially in South America, no major public figure had been kidnapped in West Germany in the postwar period.

A $15-Billion U.S.-Iran Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

economics specialist explained that the Iranian spending will be in roughly equal amounts over the next five years. About a third will be spent on normal trade imports, rising by about 20 per cent a year. A like amount will go for U.S. arms, a slowdown in the current rate of $1.5 billion a year. Another third will be earmarked for development projects.

The expert said that the additional $7 billion agreed in principle for other, later development projects would be largely devoted to purchasing the combination nuclear power plants, with associated water desalination plants over the next decade.

Oil-supply Decrease

Iran has decided to develop nuclear power, anticipating that its oil supply will decrease sharply in the next few decades. Iran has already agreed to buy two power plants from France and two from West Germany.

The communique said that in addition to the nuclear plants, the following development projects had been decided upon: 20 prefabricated housing factories; 100,000 apartments and other housing units; five hospitals with a total of 3,000 beds; establishment of an integrated electronics industry; a major port for handling agricultural commodities and other port facilities; joint ventures to produce fertilizer, pesticides, farm machinery and processed foods; super highways and vocational training centers.

The United States pledged to help develop Iran as a financial center for the region.

Mr Kissinger and Mr. Ansary also signed a technical cooperation agreement in such fields as agriculture, manpower, science and higher education, and health services.

House Panel Defers Action On Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

the subcommittee vote the military aid funds.

Subcommittee chairman Otto Passman, D-La., had planned to bypass the usual authorization-appropriation procedure on the emergency aid request by simply authorizing the Cambodian money and appropriating it in a single bill.

But Mr. Chappell said Mr. Passman himself recommended, in closed session this afternoon, that the money be put off until Congress votes on a regular authorization bill.

He was asked if the panel had decided on delay because House approval of the Cambodian aid money is in doubt and might stand a better chance under routine procedure. Mr. Chappell promptly replied: "Yes, sir."

He added: "On a close vote there might be just enough people who were concerned about it not being done in an orderly way."

If the Cambodian aid measure became bogged down in either House or Senate procedure, he said, the Appropriations Committee then could try again on the single-bill method.

Rep. Flynt asked that testimony from the delegation, which had been scheduled for public session today, be given the subcommittee in a closed meeting instead because, he said, he had three items to report that "could be very detrimental to U.S. national security not only in the context of Cambodia but to a larger extent." He would not elaborate to newsmen.

Mr. Ford has asked Congress for both the $222 million in new military aid to Cambodia and an end to its imposed spending ceiling to allow more food to be given as well.

The eight who were gone from Washington for periods varying from a week to 10 days, returned early yesterday, tired and under pressure to reach quick conclusions.

Meanwhile, the State Department denied a report that Mr. Kissinger was cool to suggestions from the congressional travelers that he launch a new diplomatic drive to settle the Indochina conflicts. The secretary was reported to lack enthusiasm for such an undertaking because the Communists are in a strong position.

Rockets Hit Airfield

PHNOM PENH, March 4 (AP).—The insurgents fired more than 30 rockets into Phnom Penh's airport today as American pilots continued to land cargo jets loaded with rice, fuel and ammunition for the isolated capital.

Most of the Chinese-made 107-mm rockets fell along the runway at the airfield but did not interrupt the U.S. airlift. Initial reports said there were light casualties and no damage.

In Phnom Penh itself, the insurgents fired at least nine rockets into the city center, wounding seven persons.

Travelers from northwest Cambodia said more than 1,000 Cambodian students again attacked Chinese-owned shops in Battambang with sticks and clubs for the second time in less than two weeks. No injuries were reported.

Proposal for Cut in Oil Prices Opens OPEC Summit Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the industrialization of the oil producers, and to effective systems of protecting the value of export income of the commodity exporting countries.

The Algerian leader then proposed an ambitious aid plan by the oil-exporting countries for the Third World countries, of which Algeria is a political leader.

This included the proposed fund of $10 billion to $15 billion to be financed from grants and loans by OPEC members on "behalf of the other developing countries and the developed countries" that would supply equipment and technical assistance for "cooperative operations" in the poorer nations.

Mr. Boumedienne also supported a proposal, initially made by Iran, that OPEC members set up 10 large fertilizer plants, which would supply two-thirds of the needs of developing countries at "cost of production," with delivery costs borne by OPEC. These plants would use the equivalent of 2 million barrels a day of oil that is being flared in unused gas from Persian Gulf oil wells.

The speech, lasting an hour and 40 minutes, was delivered in Arabic in the assembly hall of the Palais des Nations, a former French social club overlooking the Mediterranean. It was heard in silence by the chiefs of state and their representatives, but received strong applause at the end.

This two-day conference is expected to approve an OPEC summit declaration, already drafted by oil, finance and foreign affairs ministers who have held several meetings here and in Vienna since January.

The declaration, and a confidential "plan of action," are to serve as a basis for a conference with industrial oil-consuming countries for which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has invited 10 countries to meet for preparatory discussions in Paris April 7.

Suicide Note Said To Allege Crimes By U.S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—A memorandum written by the former chief of enforcement for the Civil Aeronautics Board, just before he apparently committed suicide, mentions possible election law violations by some U.S. airlines, a friend of the victim said.

The memo was addressed to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, which has forwarded it to the special Watergate prosecutor

William Gingery was found shot Feb. 19 in his suburban Virginia apartment.

Mr. Gingery had been scheduled to testify before the subcommittee Feb. 21

The memo "mentioned specific airlines and talked in terms of investigations as to political contributions of some type by airlines," William Hickman, a Seattle lawyer and friend of Mr. Gingery, said in a telephone interview. Mr. Hickman said he could not recall the airlines mentioned in the memo or the contributions.

Robert Horan jr., the Fairfax County, Virginia, prosecutor, also confirmed the existence of the memo. He said it was about 20 pages long and was "very disjointed and rambling."

Land Seized By Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

lions led by local nobles in half a dozen regions.

The 33-article proclamation stated that all rural land is henceforth the collective property of the Ethiopian people. It forbade private ownership by any individuals or organization except in towns and cities; there, possession of homes and plots apparently is still permitted.

No compensation for nationalized lands will be provided, the decree said, except for investments made to improve land and for movable properties.

Article Four states that "no person may use hired labor to cultivate his holdings" except for a woman who has no other means of livelihood or is without a husband or adult offspring.

Most affected by the decree will be the tens of thousands of landlords, many of them members of the ruling Amhara ethnic group, who were exploiting tenant peasants living on their lands, particularly in the southern provinces of Ethiopia.

U.S. Envoy Nominated

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI).—President Ford has nominated career diplomat Eugene McAuliffe, 56, to be ambassador to Hungary. Mr. McAuliffe, deputy chief of mission to NATO in Brussels, will succeed Richard Pedersen, who will return to private life.

2 Rhine Villages Successful In Fighting Industry Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

village mayor. "Then when we found out that it would be producing toxic substances, we got our backs up."

The municipal council voted against allowing the firm to purchase land, but the regional governor, a Paris appointee, vetoed the council decision, and approved the purchase. The council resigned in June and a series of demonstrations started. The participants included winegrowers from Germany whose vineyards were in the path of prevailing winds from Marckolsheim and its projected factory.

In time France backed off, and last week the government announced that the transfer of land would not be authorized.

Now, the people from the French side have gone to help in Wyhl, where the demonstrations have been larger and more violent, including a number of clashes with the police.

The situation has been aggravated by statements from the president of the Baden-Württemberg legislature, Georg Filbringer, "that this entire affair is teleguided by Communists or Maoists." This did not sit well with many of the Christian Democratic voters of the region, or their traditionally conservative Alsatian neighbors.

"It's not that we're against nuclear power or industry," said Mayor Siegel. "It's just that it's got to fit the milieu here. I think we're teaching some people, politicians and industrialists, a lesson about how they should conduct their affairs in the future."

Turkey Again Fails in Attempt For a Coalition

ANKARA, March 4 (Reuters).—Premier-designate Sadi Irmak appears today to have failed to persuade Suleyman Demirel, head of the Conservative Justice party, to join a national coalition, thus crippling his efforts to end the country's six-month-old government crisis.

Mr. Demirel, who is also leader of a self-styled nationalist front of four rightist parties, said that neither his party nor the front would join a national coalition.

President Fahri Koruturk last weekend gave Mr. Irmak the job of forming such a coalition to lead Turkey to early elections.

Wilson in Awkward Position Over Moves to Bar Shelepin

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 4 (WP).—A campaign to bar Alexander Shelepin, the Soviet labor union chief, from Britain is embarrassing the government here.

Mr. Shelepin, former head of the KGB or Soviet secret police, next month is due to lead a Soviet delegation invited by the Trades Union Congress, Britain's labor federation.

The drive to keep him out was begun by Conservative newspapers here and has now spread to some Labor members of Parliament.

A Labor back-bencher, Greville Janner, has formally asked Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to refuse Mr. Shelepin a visa, on the grounds that "any representative" of the KGB "would be most unwelcome in Britain."

The uproar comes at a particularly awkward moment for Prime Minister Harold Wilson. He has been trying to mend relations with the Soviet Union after three years of relative estrangement since the Conservative government expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and trade officials as spies.

Rejection Unthinkable

Mr. Wilson has just returned from a visit to Moscow where he offered the Russians $2.4 billion in credits to finance purchases of British goods. It is regarded as unthinkable that Mr. Jenkins will now prevent Mr. Shelepin from coming here.

The TUC is studiously ignoring the campaign. A spokesman said today that the invitation was extended to reciprocate a visit that British unionists made to Moscow in 1973. "It is up to the Soviet Union," the spokesman said, "to decide who shall come."

Len Murray, the TUC general-secretary, invited Mr. Shelepin at a meeting in Geneva last weekend. There, Eastern and Western unionists discussed health, safety and other measures to improve workers' environment.

Mr. Murray, who has recently clashed with George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, over dealings with Russian unions, argues that it is defeatist to ban all contacts.

The campaign began with a front page banner headline in the Daily Mail, "Keep This Man Out of Britain." It was placed over a pair of wanted-style photos of Mr. Shelepin, one in profile and the other full face.

The drive was quickly joined by the equally Conservative Daily Telegraph; Aims of Industry, a rightist business group; the Monday Club, a caucus of right-wing Tory MPs and the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry.

Equated With Himmler

Michael Ivens of Aims of Industry asserted: "If Himmler had taken over the job of running the German trade unions, surely the TUC would not have asked him along. The situation is the same with Shelepin."

But much more disturbing to the government and the TUC is the open hostility from respected Labor MPs like Maurice Edelman and Brian Walden.

Mr. Walden called Mr. Shelepin "a particularly odious kind of leader for a delegation of alleged trade unionists. He is an infamous KGB man, whose department has been responsible for bumping off a good few democratic socialist trade unionists."

The Russian team of about six is expected to stay here for a week, talking with union leaders and touring a factory.



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But Defers Increases

ord Vetoes Oil Tariff Suspensions

By Robert Siner

SHINGTON, March 4 —Seeking compromise with ssional-Democrats on eco- and energy programs, Pres- Ford today deferred two ded increases in the oil for 60 days, although he legislation suspending all increases for 90 days.

short statement in the Office, Mr. Ford explained e had postponed the tariff the request of Democratic ssional leaders to give them time to work out a com- sive energy program. nd this request reasonable. portant thing is that Con- gress is finally moving," he told newsmen.

The President, in generally conciliatory remarks, said that he hoped to reach agreement with Congress by May 1 on a bipartisan national energy program.

"What we don't need is a time-wasting test of strength between the Congress and the President," he declared.

Immediate Action

However, Mr. Ford was adamant on the necessity for at least some immediate action to cut oil imports.

He vetoed the bill which would have not only barred the $1-a-barrel increases in the oil import fee set for both this month and next, which he voluntarily deferred today, but also would have rolled back a $1 levy imposed Feb. 1.

The President said that he took the action because he strongly believed that some move was required to make a start on achieving energy independence for the United States.

The President sent his veto message to Congress late today and House leaders tentatively set a vote on overriding the veto for Thursday.

Uncertain Senate

The House is almost certain to muster the two-thirds vote needed to override the veto, but the outcome in the Senate remains uncertain. Mr. Ford reportedly hoped to gain the necessary support in the Senate through his deferral of the March and April tariff increases.

However, the Senate Democrats, moving to meet the President in some form of compromise, decided to delay indefinitely on the vote to override.

In a related development, federal energy administrator Frank Zarb said that Mr. Ford also would delay his planned decontrol of domestic oil prices, set for April 1, until "May 1 at the earliest."

Committees in both the House and the Senate have approved legislation that would forbid decontrol of domestic prices and Mr. Zarb said that the President hopes that some compromise can be reached.

In his statement, Mr. Ford also urged Congress to move swiftly to enact a "simple but substantial tax cut to revive our economy and provide more jobs."

Oil Depletion

Earlier today, the Senate Finance Committee moved to speed action on just such a program by voting to sever an amendment ending the oil depletion allowance from the main tax cut bill, avoiding a fight which could delay final passage of the tax measures beyond the March 21 spring recess.

The House had voted to end the depletion allowance retroactive to Jan. 1, but action by the Senate committee, which had strong liberal support, makes it likely that the House amendment will be dropped.

Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., also said that the Senate measure might be even larger than the $21.3-billion cut voted by the House. He said that the Senate bill might include bigger breaks for the poor and credits for consumers who buy new cars or houses.

In another action designed to aid the economy, House Democratic leaders announced that they would try to push through Congress this month a $5.9-billion appropriation bill aimed at creating up to 2 million jobs.

S. Senate Moves to Reform Rules for Cloture Votes

By David E. Rosenbaum

HINGTON, March 4 (NYT). Senate took an important ural step yesterday toward ng by early next week the over a change in its er rules.

votes were taken on com- d, technical points and rs disagreed on whether were substantively impor-

the votes assured, accord- many reformers, that there sufficient votes later in eek to shut off debate on les change.

e debate can be brought to i, there is little doubt that nate will approve a com- e rule permitting three- of the membership to in- loture on all measures ex- ules changes.

60-Vote Rule

-thirds of the senators and voting would still be to end debate on a rules . But on all other mea- 60 votes, if there were no les in the Senate, would be to close debate and bring er matters to vote.

James Allen, D-Ala., has is extensive knowledge of entary procedure for more week to keep the Senate ven considering the rules officially.

rday, he insisted that the of the Senate's proceed- which is usually adopted atically, be read in full.

journal, like minutes of a g, is a summary of the legislative day." Because enate has been recessed than adjourned for the last the journal for the last tive day" covers every- hat transpired in the Sen- t week.

reading by a clerk took han four hours.

theless, Sen. Robert Byrd st Virginia, the assistant ratic leader, filed a cloture yesterday, meaning that is nothing Sen. Allen can prevent a vote to end his er tomorrow.

If that attempt at cloture obtains the necessary two-thirds vote, the rules change will officially be up for debate.

Then Sen. Byrd is expected to file a second cloture petition calling for a vote Friday to end debate on the change.

Under the rules, once cloture is adopted, no senator can speak on the matter at issue for more than an hour.

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., who has been the principal advocate of easing the filibuster rule, said that he was confident a two-thirds vote could be obtained on the crucial issue.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who has been instrumental in piecing together the compromise and rounding up votes for it, said, "I don't see how we can miss, but you never know."

Staff of CIA Gets Freedom For Inquiry

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—CIA director William Colby has told agency employees that they are authorized to report to an investigation commission any CIA domestic activities that they feel are questionable.

In a 2 1/2-page bulletin distributed to agency staff yesterday, Mr. Colby also advised the employees of their "citizen's rights" to remain silent if interrogated, according to a CIA spokesman.

Meanwhile, the Rockefeller commission, continuing its investigation into allegations of illegal domestic activities by the CIA, questioned six agency officials yesterday.

'Fast as We Can'

"We're going through them as fast as we can," acting commission chairman Douglas Dillon said. He added, however, that he "wouldn't be surprised" if the commission is forced to seek an extension of its April 4 reporting deadline.

A commission spokesman said that five of the six witnesses had at one time served in the agency's Office of Security—reportedly the only branch of the CIA equipped to perform domestic surveillance.

The spokesman refused to release any of the witnesses' names, saying their identification might place their lives in jeopardy if they traveled abroad.

'An Important Part'

Mr. Dillon, who served as Treasury secretary under Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, refused to discuss the testimony, but acknowledged that the workings of the Office of Security play "an important part" in the commission's investigation.

In his bulletin given to the CIA staff, Mr. Colby also told the employees that none of them will face prosecution for any illegal activities.

According to the agency spokesman, Mr. Colby said in the bulletin: "My own belief, after careful review of all activities in question, is that legal action will not be taken against individuals."

He added that "the final decision, however, must rest with the Department of Justice and other legal authorities and the risk of such action is a judgment each employee must make for himself."

Javits, Pell Urge Normal Cuba Ties

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—Sens. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., called today for normalization of U.S.-Cuba relations.

They said in a Senate resolution that President Ford should consider how to resolve differences blocking this and advise the Senate within three months on steps taken and possible recommendations.

The senators visited Cuba last year. Their resolution, a nonbinding "sense of the Senate" proposal, states it should be U.S. policy "to seek a normalization of relations on a reciprocal basis" with Cuba.

MP Is Struck ing House of mmons Debate

DON, March 4 (Reuters).— House of Commons was ded briefly today after an of shouting and scream- ring which a junior min- as struck in the face with f of papers.

tumult was over the Labor ment's proposed law to taxation of the wealthy— sure which critics say undermine the middle radition of saving money nding it on to one's chil-

te on the bill brought rs to their feet shouting aving their fists for several s. The Speaker, Selwyn could not make himself and suspended proceedings minutes.

ley Davis, under secretary ade, confirmed afterwards e had been struck in the ith papers by Conservative igel Lawson but said it hurt" and he would not it against him."

Envoy Tasca ires to Italy

ENS, March 4 (WP).— Tasca, the controversial U.S. ambassador to Greece as repeatedly accused of been too chummy with mer Greek military dic- is no longer in the foreign

friends here say he was retired recently and has moved to Italy, where he to join the construction- ss of his Italian brother-

r his appointment as am- or here in 1969, Mr. Tasca s in the midst of a storm ted by U.S. support for ilitary government. After ivilian government took last July, Mr. Tasca was erred to Washington. Ac- g to his friends, he had to get another ambassa- appointment.



Associated Press

30-YEAR-OLD DUD—A mud-covered 500-pound bomb being lifted out of a construction site in a Tokyo suburb. The bomb, dropped by U.S. airmen during World War II, was defused and disposed of after 2,000 residents of the area were evacuated.

A Rare Ross's Gull Is Sighted

'Event of Century' Stirs U.S. Bird-Watchers

By John Kifner

SALISBURY, Mass., March 4 (NYT).—Telephones rang. The word was passed. Up and down the East Coast dedicated men and women rose in the middle of the night, shouldered their equipment and drove hours through the darkness to take up their cold watches along the marshes and beaches here where the Merrimack River flows into the Atlantic.

A Ross's gull had been seen.

"This is the birding event of the century," said a man who saw the gull Sunday.

The Ross's gull, a small, gray-winged seagull distinguished by a rosy chest marking, a wedge-shaped tail, red feet and, in the summer, a black collar, is native to the Arctic. It breeds in northeastern Siberia and can sometimes be spotted in October off Point Barrow, Alaska.

The bird is rarely seen even in its own habitat, and this was the first record of its appearance on the East Coast of America.

Excited Phone Calls

There had been unconfirmed sightings before, but Sunday a number of bird-watchers here said that they had seen and identified the gull. Immediately, excited telephone calls spread throughout the bird-watching community. By Monday morning, dozens of the East's most devout bird-watchers were, well, flocking here.

Three telephone calls bearing news of the Ross's gull were made within 10 minutes Sunday night to the New York home of Roger Tory Peterson, who is to feathers what Julia Child is to egg whites.

Soon after, Mr. Peterson, the author and editor of the series of small, blue-bound Field Guides that are the nature lover's Bibles, was on his way.

"A bird of this rarity gets a lot of people talking," said Davis Finch, another well-known bird-watcher, who left New York after receiving similar telephone calls.

Binoculars and Telescopes

Throughout the day, clusters of bird-watchers, wearing parkas and heavy mittens against the chill wind and peering through binoculars or telescopes, gathered across the river on the seawall in Newburyport or on a scrubby point here on the state beach.

About 10 a.m. yesterday, many were rewarded with the sight of the rare bird.

The Ross's gull, the bird-watchers said, has been seen in the company of a number of Bonaparte's gulls that frequent this area.

The bird is so rare that Mr. Peterson, who described it as "a little known gull of the Arctic" in his "Field Guide to Western Birds," had not seen one until Monday.

When his party spotted the bird walking on the shore this morning, the 66-year-old Mr. Peterson charged through the brown, dry grass to the top of a dune for a closer look, easily outdistancing his younger companions.

"The old adrenalin's still working," he said later.

Mr. Peterson, who has logged 668 birds in the United States, said the sighting was "just unbelievable."

Bird-watchers tend to be a quiet lot, not given to exclamations. But though restrained, their excitement was evident yesterday.

One man kept talking about a bird-watcher in Missouri whom he had to call to tell about the gull, and Mr. Finch said that he thought his telephone bill went up $20 Sunday night.

"It's worth it," a man standing nearby said fervently, "For this bird, it's worth it."

"Some of the heaviest bird brain power in the country is here," said Noble Proctor, a friend of Mr. Peterson. "Anything that flies by is going to be identified."

Conservatives Bar Automatic Support of Ford

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—A group of conservative politicians and businessmen will not automatically back President Ford and are generally opposed to Vice-President Rockefeller, Sen. James Buckley, Conservative-N.Y., announced.

He said that 28 conservatives who met at a Maryland resort during the weekend, as well as others, will be mustering forces in order not to be left out of either the presidential or congressional elections next year.

"This group wants to keep its options open," Sen. Buckley told reporters. "There was a feeling that it should be known that we're going to watch the President with care over the next months. We want to position ourselves so as not to be caught with a *fait accompli*."

Asked if he meant the possibility that Mr. Ford might again pick Mr. Rockefeller as No. 2, Sen. Buckley replied: "That's a possibility."

Reagan Criticism

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI).—Former California governor Ronald Reagan today criticized President Ford for making too many liberal appointments in his administration and said Mr. Ford should not take conservative support for granted. He indicated that Mr. Ford's bid for the nomination next year could be vulnerable to challenges because Mr. Ford has never been approved by his party for national office.

Vesco's Defense Dropped in Suit

NEWARK, N.J., March 4 (AP).—Attorneys for Robert Vesco have dropped their defense of a $5.5-million lawsuit charging the fugitive financier with defrauding stockholders of International Overseas Services Ltd. in 1970 and 1971.

James Schrager, a Vesco attorney, informed Superior Court Judge Melvin Antell yesterday that Mr. Vesco, now living in Costa Rica, had ordered him to halt the defense against the IOS suit. Judge Antell said the case will proceed "by default." He said he would rule on the case after hearing the evidence.

Plant Take-Over Ended by Navajos

SHIPROCK, N.M., March 4 (AP).—Militant Indians have ended an eight-day occupation of an industrial plant on a Navajo reservation, leaving behind conflicting estimates of damage. Navajo and U.S. officials said they did not plan to prosecute.

About 20 American Indian Movement members seized the building, which is owned by the tribe, on Feb. 24, several days after the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Co. laid off 140 employees, most of them Navajos, from a staff of 610.

A Fairchild spokesman said company officials would tour the plant, which the company leases, and seek to restore operations. But the firm also indicated that it would ask unspecified "conditions and assurances" from the tribe before resuming operations. A company officer said, "The office areas were a disaster." But the leader of the 140,000 Navajos on the reservation said there was no major damage.

Russia Permits Violinist, 18, and Family to Leave

VIENNA, March 4 (Reuters).—Soviet violinist Georgi Ermolenko, 18, was granted permission today to emigrate to Australia with his parents—seven months after giving up on a highly publicized attempt to stay there as a political émigré.

The musician denied that he was being coerced by his Russian manager when he left Australia last August. He told reporters then that he had abandoned his attempted defection because he was unable to live without his parents, who are also musicians.

The young man said here today that he was not harassed by Soviet authorities after returning to Moscow. He said that his entire family obtained exit visas without difficulty after two months.

Of his first attempt to stay in Australia, he said: "I wanted to go back home and be together with my parents, and then try to go back to Australia in a legal way."

The Ermolenkos, who arrived in Vienna by plane Thursday, interrupted a medical checkup at the Australian Embassy here to recount their story. Embassy officials said they may be ready to leave for Australia tomorrow. The family has been staying in a boarding house here.

Assassins School Is Dead in Detroit

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 4 (UPI).—A school for professional assassins once operated in Detroit but all but one of its graduates are either in jail or dead, according to Detroit Police Chief Phillip Tannian.

"It is out of business," Mr. Tannian said yesterday at a conference on crime held at Michigan State University. He refused to give details, saying only that "we'll hear all about it soon" in pending criminal cases.

Mr. Tannian refused to disclose the number of students trained in murder at the school. He said pre-trial publicity might affect cases in which details will be disclosed.

Amin Invites Princess To Return to Uganda

NAIROBI, March 4 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda wants Elizabeth Bagaya, the former foreign minister, to return home so they can plan the country's future, Uganda radio said in a broadcast.

Gen. Amin dismissed the 34-year-old princess from her post in November after accusing her of immoral behavior. She now lives in Kenya. The radio quoted Gen. Amin as saying, "Every human being makes mistakes. Miss Bagaya is no exception. When she comes back, I will sit with her and plan for the future of Uganda."

U.S. Tells High Court People Do Not Oppose Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The Justice Department has told the Supreme Court that it believes the American people have not rejected the death penalty for murder and other serious crimes.

In a brief filed yesterday in a pending case challenging the constitutionality of capital punishment, the Justice Department noted that 31 states and Congress have enacted death penalty laws since 1972.

"We submit that it is utterly implausible that so many legislatures can, time and again, fail to reflect the will of the people concerning capital punishment," the department said.

In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty laws then on the books were unconstitutional because they gave juries too much discretion in deciding who was to die.

Most of the laws passed since then either make the penalty mandatory for specific crimes or provide for automatic review of each death sentence.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments in the case of Jesse Fowler, who was condemned to death for killing a companion after a quarrel over a $10 bill during a dice game.

Fowler was sentenced under a ruling of the North Carolina Supreme Court which allowed that state to continue using its previous death penalty law until a new one was enacted.

Sources familiar with Supreme Court operations say the case is unlikely to be considered during this term of court unless Justice William Douglas recovers sufficiently from his Dec. 31 stroke to take part.

Civil liberties attorneys representing Fowler are seeking to have capital punishment declared unconstitutional in all circumstances. They have told the court that "society itself has pronounced a judgment... that the penalty of death is both excessive and unacceptable."

The Justice Department, in its brief supporting the position of North Carolina officials, replied, "The best available evidence that the public has not rejected capital punishment lies in the actions of the representatives of that public." It added:

"There is other and more persuasive evidence of the feelings of the people in general. If there were overwhelming rejection of the death penalty in the community, juries would fail to reach verdicts condemning men to death."

More than 185 men are now on death row in 17 states as a result of sentences given since the court's 1972 ruling.

California Accuses 2 In Rare Ram's Death

LAVA BEDS, Calif., March 4 (NYT).—Two men have been arrested on felony charges for shooting a California bighorn ram in 1973 at Lava Beds national monument in northern California.

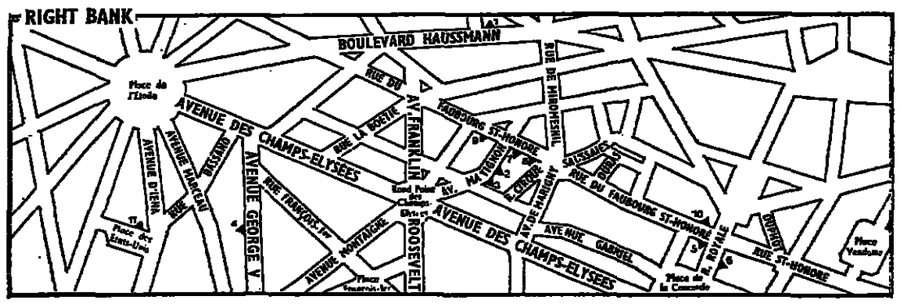
The arrest last week was made in Lodi, Calif., and capped a 16-month investigation. California bighorn sheep, a threatened species in California, were placed in a 1,100-acre enclosure here in 1971.

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France Hopes to Bring Back Streetcars to Major Cities

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 4 (IHT).—The government has launched a program to put the streetcar back on the rails in major French cities.

Only a few years after the trolley began to be abandoned around the world to make way for the automobile, the energy crisis and soaring costs of subway and aerotrain lines are turning the thoughts of urban planners back to the trusted tramway.

Marcel Cavaillé, the French minister for transportation, has sent letters to the mayors of eight cities asking for recommendations on the project. The ministry said that with a favorable reaction from the cities, bids on the construction could be asked before the end of the year.

"Some of our colleagues made fun of us and said that this was a backward step," said Raymond Guitard, the ministry's chief of staff, "but our idea is not to simply replace the old system. The new system will be completely modernized, less noisy, less cumbersome."

Paris Omitted

The cities that have been asked for their opinions are Nancy, Bordeaux, Grenoble, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg, Toulon and Toulouse, but others could join in if they wanted. For the moment, Paris, well served by subway, rapid transit and railways, is not on the list.

The Transport Ministry's project did not begin with the energy crisis, said Mr. Guitard, although today's high oil prices have speeded planning for the electrified streetcar. "We asked the mayors of the different cities to agree on something that could replace the bus, and was not as costly as new subway systems or the aerotrain."

Mr. Guitard admitted the irony of returning to the streetcar only a few years after many cities began digging up the tracks that kept catching automobile tires, but he insisted that is was the most economic solution.

The ministry's calculations show that in most cities a streetcar system can be built today for about $2 million per kilometer. The cost of a subway system today is by comparison around $20 million per kilometer.

Aesthetically, said Mr. Guitard, citizens should not "fear the clanging and the clacking of the past. One of our most important considerations is that the new systems be quiet and not too wide so we don't have old problems going around corners."

Added Advantage

An added advantage of streetcars is that the tracks can be laid in corridors which automobiles cannot use, helping to speed service.

He said systems now operating in The Hague, Munich and Zurich might serve as models for France.

"We want the cities to keep their personalities. Our goal is to adapt the transportation to the cities and not contrary," he said.

Who will pay the bill—the state or the cities? "Ah, that is the biggest difficulty," he said. "We will see the level of their interest. But if the cities are truly interested, we will expect them to share in the costs."

Libya Is Reported Getting 38 More Mirage Fighters

PARIS, March 4 (AP).—Libya, which bought 110 Mirage jet fighters from France in 1970, ordered 38 new ones last year, a French aeronautics publication reported today.

Aviation Magazine said the latest deal involved Mirage F1 fighters. The French government has not reported such a sale.

Libya bought 110 Mirage-3 and Mirage-5 models in January, 1970, and delivery was completed in May, 1974.

The magazine said that France's other sales to the Arab world are 33 Mirages to Saudi Arabia, 20 to Kuwait, 14 to Abu Dhabi and 22 to Egypt.

Aeronautics industry sources have said, however, that the Egyptian order involves 44 Mirages—22 F-1s and 22 others with a more advanced engine.

Husak Visits Russia

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, visited Moscow yesterday for a "short, friendly" meeting with the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.



Associated Press

KNOCKED OUT—Staten Island Zoo officials and New York police gingerly ease a heavily sedated 2-year-old lion into a canvas bag before carting him back to the zoo. The lion was shot with a strong tranquilizing drug after the police, responding to complaints, found him in back of an abandoned house.

With Israeli Approval

Jordan Increases Funds for West Bank Projects

By Marilyn Berger

JERUSALEM, March 4 (WP).—When Shafiq Bali, the mayor of Jericho, wanted to build a new school, he discussed it with the Israeli military authorities. With their approval in hand he crossed the bridge into Jordan for a talk with Premier Zaid Rifai.

Shortly after, Mr. Bali received 100,000 Jordanian dinars (about $312,000) for his project. The Israeli government added its own contribution.

"I built a nice, modern elementary school for girls—with an air conditioner in every classroom," Mr. Bali said with considerable satisfaction.

At the beginning of last month, Mr. Bali again journeyed to Amman. "I asked for a new grant to the Jericho municipality of 200,000 dinars ($624,000) for a water reservoir. . . It will cost about 4 million Israeli pounds ($1 million."

That loan is still under consideration. But the indications are that it, and many others like it, will be approved. For the government of King Hussein is sending money into the Israeli-occupied West Bank in unprecedented amounts. In an interview in Amman last week, Hussein speaking about funds topping the billion-dollar mark, said that Jordan is putting more money into the West Bank now than before the 1967 war. Since the Rabat summit conference of Arab leaders last year, when responsibility for the West Bank was given to Yassir Arafat, the amount has doubled.

For now, Hussein has two major political objectives: To prove that he can deliver while Mr. Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, cannot, and to give the population of the West Bank an alternative to complete collaboration with the Israelis.

At the same time, the Israeli government is making investments in the 2,300-square-mile region because, according to Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel, "whatever happens in the future, we will have to live as neighbors with the people on the West Bank."

As a result, the 640,000 Arabs who live on the West Bank of the Jordan River have become the beneficiaries of what has been labelled by an Israeli official, "a state of creeping condominium between Jordan and Israel."

No Israeli is kidding himself into thinking that he is loved, said Mr. Hillel. But a rare form of coexistence has been worked out, to the point that the Jordanian government will not extend loans for any projects that have not been checked and approved by the Israelis.

The evolution of the current coexistence on the West Bank is not so much a story of benign occupation as a search for mutual self interest. "In every practical situation," says David Farkh, an adviser to Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin. "You have to find the common denominator."

"Frankly," said Defense Minister Shimon Peres last week, "I don't see a geographic partition satisfactory to both sides in the future. [This] will have to be replaced by a federation or confederation. I. peace comes, things which today look impossible will be possible."

Back in 1967, shortly after the six-day war, the Israeli government decided to try to keep the frontier with Jordan open. "For our immediate security," said Mr. Hillel last week, "most of the things we've been doing are unacceptable by any standard. We kept the bridges open even in 1973 while Jordan was participating in the war. Is it reasonable from the security point of view? It is not. But our existence depends not only on the immediate security problems but in building for the future."

Mr. Hillel said that for all practical purposes the boundary is open not only with Jordan but with all Arab countries. People can come to the West Bank and then on to Israel. About 60,000 to 70,000 workers come into Israel every day from the West Bank and Gaza and tens of thousands by Mr. Hillel's estimate, come in as visitors.

Dialogue of Action

Mr. Farkhi, who in 1967 was serving with the military governor of the West Bank, said that the "state of creeping condominium" was not planned, it just happened. "Since we couldn't communicate with the Palestinians on an ideological level, since there was no dialogue of ideas, we developed a dialogue of action," he said.

Shortly after the 1967 war, there was a school strike, Mr. Farkhi recalled. The teachers and other employees were still receiving their salaries from the Jordanian government, which paid what is called sumud—meaning hold fast to your ground or remain attached. In other words, they were being paid to stay in place but to refuse to work.

At that time, the late Qadri Toukan, a former Jordanian foreign minister, was living in Nablus. One of the most prominent figures on the West Bank, he was the director of a private college. Mr. Farkhi attempted to convince him that it was in his interest for the children to be educated just as it was in Israel's interest that the situation appear normal.

"To achieve this," Mr. Farkhi recalls telling him, "we're ready to foot the bill." To assure that the Israelis would not use the school system to propagandize, Mr. Farkhi told Mr. Toukan that he could suggest the names of a committee, which the Israelis would appoint, that would set the curriculum and examinations. These could be coordinated with the Jordanian school system so that West Bank degrees would be acceptable there.

Mr. Farkhi says that he raised only one problem. "Your books include anti-Israeli references." He cited an arithmetic text, for example. "If you go on patrol with 10 cartridges and you see three Israelis and you shoot two rounds, how many Israelis . . ."

Mr. Toukan got the point. The committee was appointed and the schools were opened. Teachers and other employees appointed before the 1967 war, still get paid double salaries by both Jordan and Israel.

"This was my first lesson in how it could work," Mr. Farkhi recalled. He then started to seek out the common denominator wherever it could be found.

There could be no direct communication with Amman. But what Mr. Farkhi calls a bush telegraph developed. Messages were carried from the Israeli military authorities to Amman by West Bankers though only those messages that would not be considered treason or collaboration—would be delivered. An example was a message concerning animal diseases that had come into the region, another, about a potential spread of cholera.

Now the Jordanian contribution is going for development projects such as the school in Jericho, water systems, sewage as well as teachers' salaries. Jordanian officials estimate the total amount spent as about $1.2 billion.

The dividends for Jordan, Israel and obviously for the West Bankers have been enormous. Israeli authorities say that the Arab perception of Israel has been transformed. Whereas before the six-day war, citizens of neighboring countries believed that Israel would collapse under the next hand grenade, they now can see with their own eyes a dynamic, if very troubled, state. There is verbal support for the PLO, but Israeli officials say that it has taken no hold on the West Bank.

"The trauma of Arafat," said an Israeli official, "is that he has no political and terror infrastructure on the West Bank. Top Jordanian officials also say privately that Arafat has lost ground since Rabat."

The statistics are revealing. In the 1973–1974 fiscal year, Israeli figures, confirmed in Amman, show that Jordan made loans for West Bank development totalling $4.5 million. In 1974–1975, the current budget running after the Arab summit at Rabat, Jordan is contributing $8.7 million.



Associated Press.

BETTER THAN BILLBOARDS—Motorists on Los Angeles' Hollywood Freeway now pass before a silver-haired lady, painted as a mural on a building adjacent to the busy roadway. The mural, called "Woman With Shawl," is one of several painted as part of city beautification project by artist Kent Twitchell.

Obituaries

Brazil's Ex-Vice-President, Pedro Aleixo, Foe of Army

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, March 4 (AP).—Pedro Aleixo, 73, who was deposed as vice-president in 1969 because of his opposition to Brazil's military, died here yesterday of pulmonary emphysema.

Known as a defender of human rights inside and outside Brazil's military-dominated regime, Mr. Aleixo was prevented from becoming chief executive after President Arthur da Costa e Silva was crippled by a stroke in August, 1969.

Mr. Aleixo had called the regime's special national security decrees, which limit human rights, "the institutionalisation of dictatorship." As a result, the military deposed Mr. Aleixo and installed Gen. Emilio Medici as president.

Mr. Aleixo, a civilian lawyer and former majority leader in Congress, later attempted to form a third political party dedicated to what a major newspaper called "the ideal of liberty."

Government party pressure combined with stiff constitutional impediments prevented Mr. Aleixo's Democratic Republican party from ever really organizing.

Mr. Aleixo's home base was Belo Horizonte, a city which he dominated politically for several decades as editor of a major newspaper and as a congressman.

In 1937, he was president of the House of Representatives when then-President Getulio Vargas closed the Congress. In 1968, he was president of the Congress when it was suspended for several months by President Costa e Silva. Mr. Aleixo formally protested both measures.

During his term as vice-president, Mr. Aleixo had proposed a series of constitutional reforms which included the election of the president by the Congress and re-establishment of habeas corpus for political crimes. Mr. Costa e Silva rejected the proposals.

He allowed Mr. Aleixo to be acting president for only one day, when he attended a meeting of hemisphere leaders in Uruguay.

Steve Marks

PORTLAND, Ore., March 4 (AP).—Steve Marks, 64, "king" of America's estimated 250,000 gypsies, died Wednesday.

IRA Is Accused By Splinter Unit Of Murder Bid

DUBLIN, March 4 (UPI).—The breakaway Irish Republican Socialist party today accused the Official IRA of trying to kill one of their members in Belfast last night.

The IRSP, a breakaway group from the Official IRA, accused the officials of trying to murder one of their members, Jim Smith. The renegade socialist faction is waging a struggle with the IRA for control of Belfast's Catholic sectors.

The IRSP statement said the attack was carried out in pursuit of the Official IRA's declared policy to smash the IRSP. The statement said the attack on Mr. Smith was the second such attempt on the lives of members or supporters of the party in Belfast yesterday.

Waldheim Urges Treaty to Ban Uses of Environment in Warfare

GENEVA, March 4 (UPI).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today urged the 12-year-old Geneva disarmament conference to act now on banning possible future environmental warfare, including earthquakes, hurricanes and tidal waves.

Mr. Waldheim said in a message to the opening of the 30-nation conference: "Environmental warfare might soon pass from the realm of imagination to terrifying reality unless preventive action is taken promptly."

"The technology might soon exist to trigger earthquakes, steer hurricanes or release tidal waves," he said, adding that the conferees should act quickly on a treaty banning the use of nature for military purposes.

President Ford, in a brief message to the conference, did not specifically mention the possibility of such warfare, but the chief U.S. delegate to the meeting, Joseph Martin jr., said that his government is ready to discuss the issue.

Mr. Ford noted that the treaty agreed to by the conference on prohibiting biological weapons is about to take effect and said this shows that other agreements can be reached.

Mr. Martin said the United States remains ready for a ban on chemical weapons provided the question of verification can be settled. This question has blocked agreement for the last three years.

Mr. Martin said the United States wants to prevent the danger of modifying the environment for military purposes, although "little is known about the scientific and technological aspects of environmental modification and many of the applications posed for discussion are at present only hypothetical."

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Would your plans have changed had you known, as early as September 1973, that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business, and that even without the oil crisis Germany's economy would have been in trouble in 1974 and 1975?

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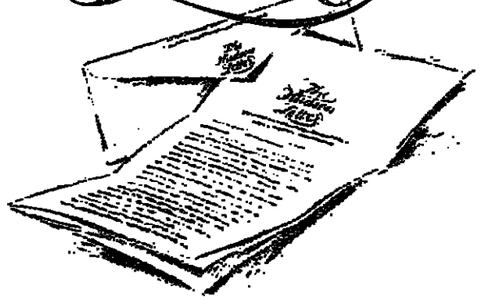
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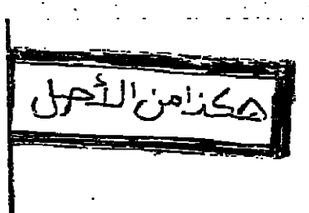
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...lost in U.S.
...ppose Force
...gainst Arabs
...ll Finds Americans ...ould Not Send Men

By Bryce Nelson

...HICAGO, March 4.—Most ...ericans oppose sending troops ...the Middle East—either to de...d Israel or in response to an...er Arab oil embargo—accord...to a survey conducted for the ...icago Council on Foreign ...ations by Louis Harris and ...ased yesterday.

...wenty-seven per cent of those ...veyed favor military aid to ...el if the Israelis were losing ...ew war and 50 per cent op...e such an action. Others ...e "not sure."

...ifty-six per cent would op...e acting against the Arabs if ...y embargoed oil to the West ...ld 21 per cent favor such a ...ve. Only 6 per cent listed ...S. military action as the first ...ice if the Arabs embargo oil ...m.

...he unwillingness to go to Is...l's aid militarily or to move ...inst an oil embargo was part ...a more general reluctance to... American military power ...oad.

...nly 39 per cent favor use of ... American military if Western ...rope is invaded, 34 per cent ...the Russians take over West ...rlin, 22 per cent if Cuba in...les the Dominican Republic, ...ut 16 per cent if China in...les India or Taiwan, 14 per ...t if North Korea attacks ...uth Korea and only 11 per ...t if North Vietnam launches ...major attack against Saigon.

...The majority of those polled ...or sending troops only to ...tect Canada in case of foreign ...asion. More than three-...rters favored helping the ...adians militarily while only ...per cent were opposed.

...One of the most striking dif...nces we found was between ...sident Ford's priorities and ...se of the public," said Ben...in Page, a professor at the ...iversity of Chicago, who ...ped analyze the data. ...rof. Page called the poll "one ...the most comprehensive for...n policy opinion surveys in ... United States in recent ...rs." He said 1,500 Americans ...major states were questioned ...December.

...ohn Rielly, the council presi...t, said a majority of those ...ed put high priority in ex...ding domestic programs and ...cutting back military and for...n programs—including defense ...nding and secret CIA opera...s—than in economic and ...itary aid to other nations.

© Los Angeles Times.

...issinger Rates ...is Chances in ...ideast '50-50'

...ASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI). ...ecretary of State Henry Kis...er told congressmen today he ... a 50-50 chance of success on ... Middle East peace-hunting ...r he begins tomorrow.

...The secretary said he is hope...that moderate forces in the ...ddle East will prevail," Rep. ...l Simon, D-Ill., told newsmen ...r a White House breakfast at ...ch Mr. Kissinger briefed 75 ...ty elected Democratic con...ssmen.

...r. Simon said Mr. Kissinger ...ntified Middle East moderate ...es as including Egypt and ...di Arabia.

...He used '50-50' to describe his ...nces of success on his new ...." Mr. Simon said. "He sound...confident and hopeful."

...Die in South Africa Intertribal Fight

...UNDEE, South Africa, March ...(UPI).—Police said that 28 ...can miners died in an inter...al battle at the Northfield ... mine near here.

... police spokesman said the ...ting started after an argu...t between a Xhosa tribesman ... a miner from Lesotho. The ...inistration building was set ...e and rooms in the miners' ...pound were destroyed and ...ed, police said.



Associated Press.

POLLUTION FINDER—Munich is one of the first cities to put a specially fitted airplane into service to electronically and visually detect atmospheric pollution. Here it is flying over the Olympic stadium with tower in background.

Despite Criticism of Embargo's End

India Considers Buying Arms From U.S.

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, March 4 (NYT).—Despite India's strong criticism of the United States for lifting the weapons embargo on the subcontinent, the New Delhi government is discussing possible purchases of several types of American arms.

Sources involved in the discussions in New Delhi say India is considering the purchases of U.S. A-4 Skyhawk attack fighters, transport planes and maritime reconnaissance aircraft. India for years has sought A-4s for its only aircraft carrier, the 18,000-ton Vikrant.

The issue of U.S. arms to India is extremely delicate, and the sources emphasize that any purchases of weapons would not be in large quantities or affect India's reliance on the Soviet Union for armaments. Moreover, India is not expected to ask directly for the arms but to use middlemen to deal with private American firms. The sales themselves must be approved by the U.S. government.

No Official Request

The U.S. Embassy said that the Indian government had made no request for arms since the embargo was lifted.

Eight days ago the United States announced that it was ending the 10-year embargo on the sale of arms to India and Pakistan. The State Department said requests for arms would be considered on a "case by case basis."

The lifting of the embargo had been sought by Pakistan, and it was widely assumed that only the Pakistanis would benefit from the U.S. policy shift. But the Indians, who vehemently attacked the U.S. move and said that the decision would spur an arms race on the subcontinent, are known to be assessing the purchase of American weaponry.

The Indian Army was described by one source as "in fairly good shape" in terms of tanks, small arms, rifles and artillery. India's increasingly sophisticated arms industry produces tanks, small arms, a jet fighter called the Marut-24 and aircraft trainers as well as MiG-21M fighter-bombers, whose engines are Russian-made. India's military production and arms imports total about $1.3 billion a year.

Primary Needs

India's military needs now center on deep-strike fighters, naval reconnaissance planes, maritime support and strike aircraft and cargo planes. These defense requirements were discussed last week when Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, accompanied by the Soviet air and naval chiefs, Air Marshal P.S. Kutakhov and Adm. S.G. Gorshkov, met with Indian officials in New Delhi for three days.

A joint communiqué issued by the two nations expressed grave anxiety at the actions taken by "certain quarters" to step up an arms race on the subcontinent. The reference was to the United States.

London Toll Feared 42

LONDON, March 4 (UPI).—Recovery teams today recovered 13 additional bodies from the Friday wreckage of London's worst subway crash. They estimated the final death toll at 42. The bodies were taken from the tangled metal of the front car, putting the death toll at 39. Police said, however, there were three more bodies in the wreckage.

People's Daily Article Takes Hard Line

Chinese Party Assails Bourgeois Habits

By John Burns

PEKING, March 4.—A drive to curb bourgeois ideas and habits that began in a tentative way a month ago has become an all-out offensive with a long People's Daily article signed by the ideological hardliner who fired the first salvo in the Cultural Revolution, Yao Wen-yuan.

The article, filling most of the first two pages in Saturday's edition of the Communist party newspaper, was the first signed contribution by a member of the party elite that the paper has carried since Mr. Yao put his name to an invective that appeared in the closing stages of the Red Guard upheaval in 1968.

This, and the uncompromising tone of the latest piece, suggest that the attack on bourgeois tendencies, said to be rising among party officials and others, may have a sharper edge than the older and more general ideological campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Pragmatic Congress

After a militant phase last spring and summer that threatened at one time to topple many senior party officials, the Confucius campaign entered a quiescent phase and became, by the time of the National People's Congress in January, an abstract exercise. The Congress, reflecting this mood, was decidely pragmatic, promoting a number of moderates to key government positions and approving a program that gives first emphasis to the need for increased production.

When the first article in the new series appeared, in Red Flag magazine a couple of weeks after the Congress closed, some observers were inclined to see it as the beginning of a counteroffensive by radical elements displeased with the moderate set of the Congress. This interpretation gained ground with the appearance of the essay by Mr. Yao, regarded as the country's foremost radical intellectual. But officials who discussed the article with correspondents were at pains to stress that the decisions of the Congress and the new campaign should be seen as part of a whole, and not as extensions of an inner-party feud.

Mao's Line

The theme of the Yao article, essentially similar to those that preceded it, is that the persistence of bourgeois tendencies undermines the revolution. Quoting repeatedly from the instruction that Mao Tse-tung is said to have issued on the subject, Mr. Yao insists that the time has come to strike out at the tendencies and their practitioners to preserve the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The tendencies condemned are both personal and political—an inclination for a life of comfort and ease and opposition to such "proletarian" policies as sending officials down to do extended stints of manual labor among the peasants, resettling young college and high school graduates in the countryside and eliminating material incentives in industry. These noxious inclinations are said to have taken root among "a small number of bourgeois elements and upstarts" including party members, workers, well-to-do peasants and bureaucrats.

Mr. Yao, a master of colorful invective, appears particularly concerned about the temptations laid before the young. Young workers, particularly those promoted to positions of authority, "must not become lightheaded in a dazzling world of commodities, exchange by means of money, philistine flattery, sycophancy and factionalism, etc.," he said.

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Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South African Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON. WC2N 5DP.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, March 5, 1975 *

War at First Hand

The visit by a congressional delegation to the scenes of war in Southeast Asia should not, and of itself probably will not, have a decisive effect on American policy there. That war—at least as it appears in the areas controlled by the Lon Nol and Thieu governments—has already been brought closer to the American people at home than any previous military struggle. A brief tour by a small group of the embattled capitals can hardly contribute much to the objective knowledge on which major policy decisions must be made.

Yet the visit is having an effect. Whether it changed any points of view, fundamentally, among the eight men and women who took part, is doubtful. But all were clearly deeply moved, and made acutely aware of the complex human and political factors involved in the killings in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Exposure to the North Vietnamese truce delegation in Saigon, with its evident intention of making the fate of those missing in action a pawn in their own game against the Thieu regime, did not help Hanoi. Nor did experience of the close relationship between the American Embassy and the Thieu regime help Saigon. In Phnom Penh, there was some bewilderment as to whether Lon Nol was willing to step down to help achieve peace, while the very obvious and critical plight of the residents of and refugees to that besieged city appears to have had the most powerful impact of any aspect of the journey.

But just how that impact will influence the visitors, and through them the Congress, is far from clear. It has evoked a call from them for emergency food—and at least a short-term supply of ammunition—for beleaguered Phnom Penh. It has also brought appeals to Secretary of State Kissinger to make urgent efforts to seek some kind of negotiated settlement in the area.

The former is still practicable. The latter does not seem so—especially with regard to Cambodia, where the enemy is virtually faceless, despite Prince Sihanouk's recent emergence as their asserted spokesman and is successful—brutally so. The old phrase that was used to justify continued support to the forces resisting the Communists—the "bloodbath" that could ensue if the Khmer Rouge or the North Vietnamese were victorious in battle—is being heard again, reinforced by reports of villages razed and their inhabitants slaughtered by the Khmer Rouge, as well as by the incontestable fact of so many civilians being killed daily in the bombardment of Phnom Penh.

That firsthand knowledge of such harsh truths should affect the delegation is inevitable. What conclusions should be drawn is another matter. Would a "bloodbath" be worse than the continued drain imposed by the war? Could it be averted by more aid to Lon Nol? What is the American responsibility or what is now racking Cambodia, or for what will affect that nation if the United States steps up, or withdraws, its aid? The basic dilemma has not been made easier to solve by the journey to the battleground, but perhaps in Congress the real nature of that dilemma will become plainer.

U.S. and Illegal Aliens

An enduring dilemma for the U.S. government is what to do about the illegal alien. America still welcomes many from foreign lands, but in addition, as many as a million "illegals" are slipping across its borders each year. There are the visitors who try to avoid going home, and there are those who come from Mexico and other places, first to work in the fields of Texas and California, who eventually wind up in the urban centers across the country. A number of labor unions and agencies of government are concerned about the situation because illegal aliens may absorb as much as $1 billion from the economy in wages.

* * *

The House Judiciary Committee is moving forward with legislation intended to deal with one aspect of this problem—those employers who chronically and knowingly employ "illegals" at wages well below the labor market. Mostly these employers are farmers who hire dozens of workers at harvest time, but they could even be housewives looking for a cheap solution to the domestic labor problem. The Judiciary bill would seek to curb the behavior of these employers by placing on them the obligation to make a "good faith" effort to determine before hiring an employee, that the employee is a legally present alien or an American citizen. Such an effort could consist merely of putting the question verbally or asking that the prospective employee sign a declaration of his legal status.

This bill is aimed squarely at the wholesale importation of farm labor into the border states of the Southwest and the West. But we are not certain it will hit its target, and it is possible that in trying to do so it could on occasion do harm to unwitting citizens. More important, it places the responsibility for enforcing the immigration laws on employers—and enforcement is a government function and governmental obligation.

Asking the people who deal in the wholesale employment of illegal alien labor to make a "good faith" effort to ascertain that their employees are legal residents is likely to turn out to be a waste of time in most cases. The probability of willful evasion is greater than the probability of general compliance. Meanwhile, the housewife who is unfamiliar with the provisions of the law could easily be caught in its net. A third violation of the provisions of the act would be a felony.

Whether such a measure would work fairly or even work at all is, of course, a matter of debate. That it would place the obligation for law enforcement in the wrong place, however, is clear. For some time, various efforts have been made to encourage the Social Security Administration to code its cards in such a way as to identify those aliens who may use their Social Security cards for the purposes of work. There have been many objections to this approach, among them that the Social Security card would then be the equivalent of a work permit and that there are many ways to evade its requirements (indeed many people are walking around with more than one such card as matters now stand). But there is still no good reason that this approach should not be explored more seriously than it has been in the past.

* * *

The Social Security system is, after all, the one jurisdiction under which every potential worker in this country comes. There is no reason its standards cannot be sharpened in such a way as to keep track of at least a large portion of the people who come to this country to work. Admittedly, working out a system that would be immune from abuse is impossible, but if the problem were dealt with by a government agency, it would be in the appropriate hands. Putting the burden on private employers is a poor answer to this new enforcement problem and that fact should be faced by the government.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Davis Appointment

Behind the uproar over the nomination of Nathaniel Davis to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs is the deeper problem of the American posture of insensitivity and inattention to Africa, tinged with a reflexive tilt toward white-dominated southern Africa. Secretary Kissinger, like his Democratic predecessor, shows relatively little interest in Africa despite the dramatic changes now occurring there. The Davis appointment symbolizes exactly what is wrong with the relationship. It is not so much that Mr. Davis was ambassador to Chile during the Allende overthrow—though a more sensitive secretary might have anticipated some African concern on the issue; it is rather that Mr. Davis has no background in African affairs.

Mr. Kissinger passed up dozens of experienced Africanists, both black and white, to make the Davis appointment. His assertion that Mr. Davis has a distinguished record in the domestic civil-rights field fails to answer the problem of his inexperience in Africa and suggests a rather patronizing attitude toward Africa and Africans. The outraged reactions of blacks—and others—on both sides of the Atlantic to the Davis appointment might suggest to the secretary that something is wrong with his African stance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

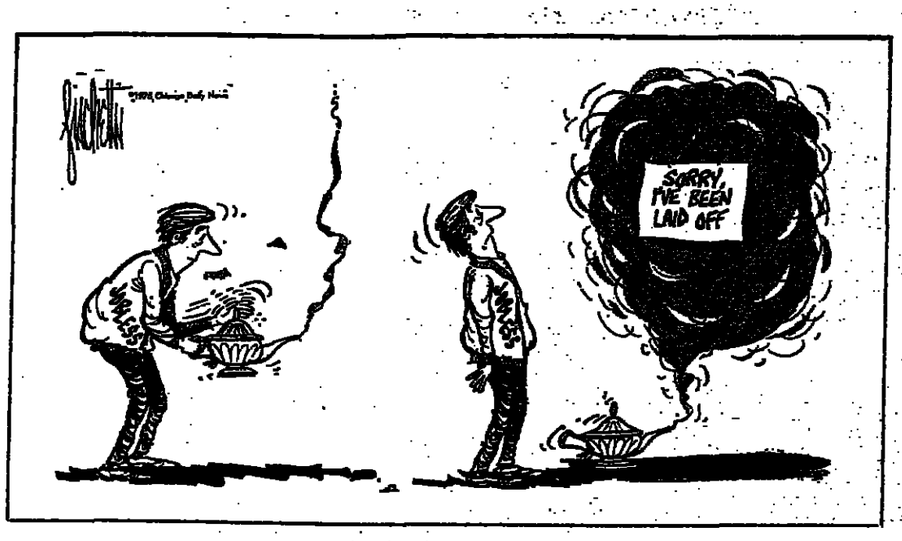
March 5, 1900

WASHINGTON—President McKinley, in a speech at a New York banquet given by the Ohio Society, said yesterday: "We are neither in alliance, antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We are at peace with Spain and will remain so. We are not imperialists and never will be. We are liberators and will never become oppressors."

Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1925

WASHINGTON—With a formality which sharply contrasted with the scene in a dimly-lit Vermont farmhouse in 1923, when he first took the oath of office administered by his father, Calvin Coolidge renewed his oath as President of the United States today before 40,000 persons gathered in front of the east wing of the Capitol. Chief Justice William Howard Taft administered the oath.



OPEC as an Aid-Giver

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—For the first time in four years, the OPEC countries appear to be on the defensive. However bold their presentation yesterday at the heads of state meeting in Algiers, cracks are beginning to appear behind their facade of militant unity. Mr. Kissinger's policy of attack and attack again has had undoubted success. Moreover, Mr. Kissinger in his fight against high oil prices has carried most of Western public opinion behind him (if not always their political representatives).

A Lou Harris poll last month shows that an overwhelming majority of Americans are bitterly hostile to OPEC, and one would be surprised if a similar poll in Europe produced a substantially different result. Mr. Kissinger has succeeded in convincing his constituency that the OPEC countries are selfish, greedy and irresponsible. Seeing him in action at the world food conference last November, one could not but be impressed by his ability to persuade a large number of the delegates and perhaps a majority of the journalists present that OPEC was primarily responsible for the poor countries' inability to purchase food and fertilizer and the chronic predicament they were in. And of course there is some truth in what he says.

Increased Costs

The World Bank estimates that the increased cost of the current volume of oil imports for the non-oil-producing developing countries is $10 billion. This is equivalent to 15 per cent of their total import bill. For India it is roughly the same as two-thirds of its entire foreign-exchange reserves and over 25 per cent of its total exports. Coming together with the rise in food prices and the slowdown in demand for exports because of the recession, the Third World has been sent reeling. In comparison, the rich countries are in relatively good shape. As Robert McNamara has pointed out, we are less wealthy than we hoped to be at this time, but we are more wealthy than we were as recently as 24 months ago.

OPEC efforts to escape the lion's share of the blame for this state of affairs have been singularly unsuccessful. Much of this is their own fault. The attitude of most of their representatives is to regard the Western press as hostile, and not worth courting. No quiet briefings on airplanes from them. In Vienna at the OPEC headquarters, the vivacious Venezuelan press officer, Mrs. Sabath Eljur, privately confides her bitter disappointment at the ministers' refusal to take public relations seriously.

Another Side

Yet there is another side to OPEC than the Kissinger-presented one and bit by bit a picture of the oil producers' generosity is beginning to emerge—OPEC as aid giver.

Until late 1973 and the great price rise, only Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia were providing aid on a significant scale. Estimated total net aid disbursements were about $408 million in 1972 and $491 million in 1973. Today, however, every OPEC country is giving and scarcely a day elapses without some announcement of a new loan or grant or concessional oil sale. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait and Venezuela are the big donors. The OECD estimates that the total amount of aid in 1974 (as defined by the same criteria as applies to Western aid, i.e., exclusive of high-interest-rate loans and military assistance) reached almost $10 billion. About the same as the developing countries are paying in higher oil prices. And if one adds the substantial purchases of World Bank bonds and contribution to the International Monetary Fund oil facility, the total is even higher.

But OPEC aid is not quite as simple as these bald figures suggest. First, the actual delivery of the aid is lagging quite a way behind the promises to give it—only roughly $2.6 billion was actually handed out in 1974. Secondly, although the spread of aid is increasing fast, it is still highly concentrated.

Aid Plan

Both problems, however, are being dealt with. A senior OECD official was careful to emphasize to me just how difficult it is to get an aid program going from scratch. "After all, the only way to evaluate OPEC's aid fairly is to compare it with the early days of Western aid. It takes time to get the machinery moving. On that criterion it comes out well."

The distribution problem is more complex and political. As one might expect, 60 per cent the aid is going to Egypt, Syria and Jordan. But Pakistan, India, Sudan and Bangladesh are also major beneficiaries. And although it is true that the Islamic developing countries have done better than the other poor nations, religion has been no insuperable barrier. Most important is the fact that the amount of aid going to what the UN calls "the most seriously affected countries," the poorest of the poor, is increasing. Nearly 40 per cent of OPEC aid goes to them, compared with only 8 per cent of Western aid. Even so the 1974 disbursement of $730 million to these countries was only half of their extra oil bill.

There is a certain defensiveness among OPEC ministers about this gap between the oil bill and the aid donation. Jamshid Amouzegar, the Iranian oil minister, said in Vienna last week that these figures are only part of the picture. "No policy-maker in the West gets worried," he said angrily, "that India is paying more for its imported Western industrial products or American or Canadian wheat. After all, America has gained more from the rise in food prices than she has lost from the rise in oil prices. Yet she has done only little to compensate the poor. No one suggests that the West should compensate India dollar for dollar for these price rises. Only we are supposed to have obligations. There is a contradiction there."

He also makes the point that concessional sales of oil to India are not included in the OECD computations of the OPEC aid figures. "India is paying us the old price of $3 a barrel for oil. The balance will be paid in five years at 2 per cent per annum interest." And one cannot doubt after long discussion with Mr. Amouzegar and other senior officials closely involved with the situation that most OPEC members clearly feel a vested interest in Indian political stability. They are not going to allow a situation to develop where chaos or Communism takes over.

New Rich

But perhaps the most persuasive piece of evidence in OPEC's favor is the undisputed fact that the new rich are proportionately more generous than the old rich. Aid disbursements of the major OPEC donors are up to nearly 3 per cent of their combined oil revenue and 2 per cent of their combined GNP. Kuwait, the oldest aid donor, is giving 6 per cent of its GNP. This compares with a Western average of 0.3 per cent. The United States gives 0.23 per cent, Western Germany 0.32 per cent and Britain 0.35 per cent. The Communist developed countries give even less.

All the indications are, however, that the oil producers are not going to sit back in self-satisfaction with these figures. And they seem determined at the Algerian meeting to make sure that the developing countries do not suffer from the present drop in commodity prices.

It is not surprising then with all this in the air that the unity of the Third World has never been more apparent. Even if a Third World country is suffering more than it is gaining from OPEC's present actions, there is a widespread feeling that the future lies with OPEC and criticism should be withheld. Mr. Kissinger has lost that battle and perhaps when the full balance sheet of OPEC's achievements begins to be disseminated he may find that he no longer has Western public opinion so monolithically behind him as he had until now. OPEC's best defense against the Kissinger onslaught could well be to blow its own trumpet.

Edge of Uncertainty

By C. L. Sulzberger

AMMAN—King Hussein of Jordan is personally more involved with the question of Arab-Israeli peace than any other Arab chief of state for the simple reason, as he puts it, that four generations of his family have been linked directly to Jerusalem.

His great-grandfather is buried there and his grandfather was slain there by an assassin. Hussein himself was for long generally acknowledged to be the leader in charge of Palestinian Arab efforts to regain lands lost to Israel in 1967.

All that was changed by the Arab summit meeting in Rabat last autumn which formally assigned responsibility for recovering such territory to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) of Yassir Arafat. "Now for Jordan," says Hussein, "there is no longer a direct role. And in the international arena we stand behind PLO claims.

"We are committed to the Rabat decision and we won't move from it unless conditions change radically. Of course we are keeping our bridges to the occupied West Bank open to help support our brothers there. But we can't negotiate on behalf of the PLO. Israel wouldn't accept that. After all, why shouldn't it negotiate directly with the PLO?"

Changed Status

Because of this changed political status one can detect hints of new diplomatic attitudes here. A Soviet delegation is visiting Jordan this month—"The first we have ever had despite years of diplomatic relations," Hussein says, adding: "We don't know the reason" for Moscow's interest. He also says, "I have no reason not to talk with Arafat" although "at this stage" no problem requires such a meeting. The two men were formerly open enemies.

The King insists Jordan now has "extremely good relations" with all Arab states. And he places great hopes in new negotiations this week as Secretary Kissinger returns to the Middle East. Great hopes, but one could scarcely say equal confidence. For Hussein this month marks a crucial frontier in history but no one can be certain what that time frontier delimits.

The big thing, he says, "is to regain a momentum toward peace. Otherwise the situation could deteriorate and lead to another disaster." He has high regard for Kissinger's negotiating talents and doesn't think (as do some other Arabs) that Egypt has any interest in seeking a separate accord with Israel.

For him, the situation seems to boil down simply to Israel's readiness to accept a return to its 1967 borders (before the six-day war) and face the question—territory or peace? "It is hard for Israel to choose," he concedes, "but that is the critical issue."

Nevertheless, Hussein has doubts on which turning Israel will take. He says: "If, in the immediate future, Israel changes its basic line, there is ultimately great hope. But it now looks as if they are working above all to create a military machine the like of which has never before existed in this part of the world.

"And they are doing this at the expense of their economic development, their social welfare, their progress. This makes me feel they may again stress the military approach. And that must lead again to war.

"If Israel continues along such lines it must obviously lose world support. And many people suspect they are seeking to delay progress on the assumption that next year you will have U.S. elections and the situation can be frozen.

"But this is a serious mistake. We must have progress toward peace—or we will have a more serious war than ever before. You can't have a no-war-no-peace situation that doesn't eventually wind up in war. I only hope that the Arab-Israeli and world energy problems won't be connected with each other at any critical point."

The King, a short, compact man with deep voice and notable courtesy, is especially concerned with Jerusalem and the return of that city's eastern sector (containing Islamic holy places) to Arab sovereignty. Indeed, this ticklish subject—Israel swears it will never again permit the city's partition—is emerging as perhaps the final crux.

Hussein's is today a voice offstage as compared with his position prior to last autumn. But he is intensely concerned with the entire complex of issues embracing the geographical area of Palestine and its Israeli and Arab components. Therefore he has a particular background of expertise and one cannot say that, as Kissinger returns to these parts, the King's views glow with excess optimism.

View of Cambodia

A Vote for Sihanouk

By Gen. Nhiek Tioulong

PARIS—As a result of recent military developments in Cambodia, the situation of the Phnom Penh republican régime has become critical.

River transportation on the Mekong to South Vietnam is completely cut off both above and below the garrison of Neak Luong, which is still under siege. Phnom Penh, now more hemmed in than ever, is thus cut off from all supplies by river, while rockets continue to rain down on the city, claiming new victims with every attack. The airlift, established several weeks ago as an emergency measure, has been considerably intensified. Elsewhere the fighting has escalated. Battambang, the garrison of Maung Russey, an important provincial granary, has just fallen to the "reds."

The situation in Phnom Penh is such that the government has been obliged to make an urgent appeal for the intervention of the UN.

No Return

It may be that the course of events is already moving towards a decisive military solution. It seems evident, all things considered, that the situation has reached a point of no return.

Yet the present situation could last some time, especially since the U.S. government, already deeply involved, continues to intensify its military support which encourages the continuation of hostilities, in spite of threats from Congress that the necessary funds will be stopped. But to continue the fighting could lead to the total destruction of the country, already crippled by the ravages of years of warfare.

In order to prevent this tragedy, it is paramount to seek the "Cambodian political solution" referred to by President Giscard d'Estaing on his return from his discussion in Martinique with President Ford.

Judging by this declaration, it appears that both the French and the American governments have recognized that there can be no military or politically negotiated solution to end the Cambodian war. At first sight, this would appear to be an impasse. The situation is especially perilous since the solution requires the intervention of outside powers.

The United States, which has from the very start supported the regime which took over in the coup of March 1970, soon was disillusioned by the disorder and anarchy which appeared within the Lon Nol régime, and by the succession of military catastrophes. After numerous attempts to shore up the regime in face of the worsening military situation, Washington finally was reduced to advising Lon Nol to request "unconditional" negotiations.

A First Step

This was at least a first step on the road to a political solution of the conflict. But every one of Lon Nol's requests for negotiations has been invariably rejected by the opposing side.

The position of Prince Sihanouk is clear:

Prince Sihanouk is the only lawful chief of state of Cambodia; there can be no question of "negotiation" between the chief of state and the "traitors" responsible for the coup d'état.

The United National Khmer Front, reinforced by its undeniable military superiority, has no need to talk. It is justified in seeking a decisive military victory over a regime which it has already forced into an extremely critical situation and which is in a state of advanced disintegration.

In the unspeakable conditions within the besieged city of Phnom Penh, Marshal Lon Nol, though half-paralyzed following a stroke, still wields all civil and military powers, having successfully eliminated all his former collaborators in the coup. But public opinion brands him as the villain responsible for the sufferings of the populace and the originator of the present military debacle.

The huge and resounding military failure at Tchenla 11, in 1972, which resulted in the loss of several thousands of soldiers and several millions of dollars' worth of military equipment, was typical of Lon Nol's military undertakings. This catastrophe sealed the fate of future engagements and soon led to the siege of the capital.

UN Votes

On the international level, the conservative UN votes, under powerful U.S. diplomatic pressure, gave support to the regime. Without this support, the representative of Lon Nol's government would long ago have been expelled from UN meetings.

Conversely, the situation of Prince Sihanouk on the international scene seems secure. Recent votes at the UN have proved this. And without the determined efforts of U.S. diplomacy against him, the Prince would have been recognized and supported by an overwhelming majority of member states.

Certainly, Western powers may have feared that Prince Sihanouk was too involved with the Chinese Communists in Peking. But if he was forced to turn to China—traditional ally of Cambodia—and to largely "red" military forces, the Prince has never ceased to be a fervent independent nationalist.

The United National Khmer Front (FUNK), which he leads, is, as its name indicates, not an exclusively Communist organization. It includes many nationalist, non-Communist elements. It will be inevitably obliged to enlarge its political scope to include other shades of opinion in Cambodia—except of course minority factions composed of those who were implicated in the coup, the original cause of the present war.

Basically, the fact that Marshal Lon Nol's request for *unconditional* negotiations has once more been rejected by Prince Sihanouk and the FUNK means that a political solution to the conflict seems more remote than ever.

In addition, the course of military events does not encourage the FUNK to change their views on the subject of negotiations. On the one hand the military power of the FUNK is more impressive than ever. On the other, the U.S. government does not seem prepared, at the present, to take any political initiative.

Impasse

It is clear that this political impasse is the result of the presence in Phnom Penh of Lon Nol. All the other collaborators in the coup have already been disposed of, and Lon Nol, is the only remaining obstacle.

He does not have any real support from the majority of the population nor of the army. On the contrary, he is the target of hostility which increases as the situation of the besieged city deteriorates.

The U.S. government, at present in a very difficult situation, cannot reasonably persist in its current Cambodian policy.

Understandably, given the current military situation, the United States does not wish to "lose face," but its prestige as a world power would be even more tarnished if Lon Nol's regime were decisively defeated—which seems inevitable.

The millions of dollars being spent on the airlifts—necessary to save the besieged populace from starvation—can postpone the defeat of Lon Nol's forces, but they cannot alter the basic position of the regime, which is untenable.

It is unjustifiable and incomprehensible to seek to save at all costs a disintegrating regime. Without the war and the special powers assumed by Lon Nol to deal with it, he would already have been swept out of office by popular revolts.

However, by supporting the "Cambodian political solution" envisaged in Martinique, the U.S. government could gain considerable political advantage.

The way to arrive at this solution exists. It cannot be reached by "negotiation," even unconditional, but by the return of Prince Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and the formation of a government of broad national unity.

This presupposes the dissolution of Lon Nol's regime and the elimination of those responsible for the coup of March, 1970.

Once this has been accepted it will be possible to move rapidly towards a solution of the crisis.

But this scenario, however attractive it may appear, can not be performed by Khmer actors alone—it is too complex. The good faith and good will of the producers, designers and directors will be determinant in this drama, for it is really a multinational coproduction.

Gen. Nhiek Tioulong, former Cambodian defense minister and chief of staff of the Royal Armed Forces, has lived in exile in Paris since 1970.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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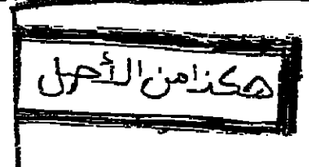
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omen Scorn the UN's International Year

Susan Heller Anderson

IS, March 4 (IHT).—While vernment representatives some 25 countries were ng up International n's Year during its Jour- de Paris last weekend, 1's groups all over the world angrily calling for demon- ns against the United s-sponsored "year."

aps the loudest voice in , relying on the power of itten word, is heard in Le lien des Femmes, a paper erse political and national put out by a group which a publishing company and op devoted solely to women.

special issue, denouncing ational Women's Year, con- articles by women from European nations, plus , Brazil and Guiana. Sec- of the paper are written ostitutes, divorcees, women g for abortion reforms and -planning assistance, and who have been forced to secretly because their gov- nts have refused them the of assembly.

Most Radical

the French publishers are ost radical, defining femi- as merely the desire to be en, with equal jobs, salaries ower. In an editorial, talking the leaders of International n's Year, they say: "The a-admiral—one of these at the helm, exhibited by vernment—in her claim to form, is not far from the in ecclesiastic habit who the right of priesthood on over of a recent issue of he American feminist mag- .. (feminism) makes a little ant to be Tarzan instead ie."

inists, revolutionaries and oups aside, the newspaper ited and printed by the women who founded a publishing house called *Editions des Femmes* and a bookstore . . . des femmes. One of the many groups within the French Mouvement de Libération des Femmes, these women are dedicated to creating a body of women's literature and making it available in one place.

Heart of Group

The heart of the group is a collective of about 50 women, 10 of whom are salaried workers in the publishing company and bookstore. Seed money for the publishing house came from those of the group who had it, among whom, it is rumored, is an heiress of the international oil-service firm, Schlumberger. Since the aim is to sell books for the lowest price possible, profits are small and reinvested for new publications.

Editions des Femmes has a dozen works in print, several of which are hot sellers, and cover a wide range of subjects. "Hosto-Blues," about hospital life and its injustices, was written by a Parisian cab driver. Refused by seven houses, the novel sold out its first printing of 25,000 copies in less than six months. Other titles include fiction and non-fiction, by authors from many countries. The format can be unusual, for example, "O Maman, Baise-Moi Encore" is written in script, its preface explaining, "These pages still cling to my body; I do not want them to be typed by a machine." Prices for the paperbacks go from 6 to 25 francs.

Manuscripts are pouring in, but there is no editorial committee who judges them, accepting or rejecting. Rather, the group relies on its own heterogeneity to get several points of view, and one work may be read by several people. The women say their doors are open to manuscripts of all genres from all countries. With one exception. "We are giving our priority to books written by women. For the time being, men are excluded," said one.

Refusing to use the names of their fathers, women in the French movement are known by their first names only. They shy away from personal publicity for fear of pressure from their sisters and they are reluctant to be quoted.

The bookstore . . . des femmes is located, ironically, in the Rue des Saints-Pères, No. 68, amid classy dress shops, *parfumeries*, expensive shoe stores and assorted boutiques, all dedicated to transforming women into ever more beautiful objects. Besides their own books, the store is crammed with a diversity of literature from the most sexist—Xaviera Hollander's "The Happy Hooker"—to the most fem-lib of Betty Friedan and Kate Millet. In between are works by Colette, George Sand, Mary McCarthy, Anaïs Nin and Pearl Buck. Since January, books by men have appeared on the racks, but these are political or theoretical only, Marx, Mao and so on. A *foreign-language section* is planned for the near future.

Meeting Place

Casual and cozy, slightly funky, the store also functions as a meeting place and a center for talk. Reading nooks sheltered by potted plants are thoughtfully provided, and there is a small selection of well-thumbed, non-sexist children's books. Browsing is encouraged and high-pressure salespersonship is nonexistent.

With increasing success in the bookstore and publishing house, the group is looking for space for a cinema, café and theater. They are also planning a week-long festival for women this spring, with music, theater, dance and, of course, readings. Meanwhile, they are now getting ready for the demonstration against International Women's Year, scheduled for Saturday at the *Place de la Bastille*. Interested women can find out about this weekend's activities at the bookstore.

The women who hang out there are still indignant about last weekend's International Women's Year's activities in Paris. "What an insult, with its male press attaché, under the 'patronage' of the President (Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) and the Prime Minister (Jacques Chirac)," scoffed a journalist who helps put the Quotidien des Femmes together. The newspaper continually makes the point that women from all countries reject this kind of paternalism.

The Quotidien points out that the meeting was open only to those invited by the Ministry of Women's Affairs. In turning down their president's invitation, the Movement for Liberation of Abortion and Contraception wrote to Minister Françoise Giroux, "...Our president cannot bring herself to accept an invitation that pretends that one lone woman from this movement can represent all... In the near future, we will organize an international weekend on abortion reforms, with the participation not only of those women in high places, but also women who are struggling for their freedom."

Criticism in New York

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT). —A day-long conference here, the International Women's Year Symposium, was held to discuss ways of ending social and legal discrimination against women.

But the real topic discussed heatedly in the halls and over lunch was: "Why hasn't more been done for International Women's Year?" Lack of money, said the planners. Lack of support from various governments. Condescension by men in a position to help. President Ford's failure to appoint members to the UN commission on the year. Polarization between Western women and their career worries and Third World women and their fight for survival.

"In spite of the shortage of money, the shortage of staff and the shortage of time, the year is having a great impact around the world," said Margaret Bruce, of the UN's International Women's Year secretariat. "I predict that our conference in Mexico City this June will make history."



Passersby check window display at ... des femmes, new Paris *bookstore*.

(c) Martine Franck (Viva)

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The pianist Zoltán Kocsis will play "Eight Piano Pieces" by György Kurtág March 6 at the Hungarian Institute in Paris as part of a program devoted to the music of contemporary Hungarian composers. Other performers are Márta Fábián, cymbalon, and Tihamér Elek, flute, and the program includes works by István Láng, Zoltán Jeney, Miklós Kocsár and László Vidovszky.

* * *

The annual gala *benefit for* the Fondation de la Danse is scheduled for March 7 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris, with a program that includes excerpts from "Coppelia" *danced by Elisabetta Terabust* and Patrice Bart, from "Spartacus" and "Don Quixote" by Noëlla Pontois and Attilio Labis, from Roland Petit's recent "Proust" ballet danced by Ghislaine Thesmar, Denys Ganio, Michael Denard and Rudy Bryans, and Lifar's "Prométhée" by Claire Motte and Cyril Atanassof.

* * *

Sir Georg Solti will be the conductor of a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," staged by August Everding and designed by Toni Businger, that will have its first performance March 7 at the Paris Opéra. Roger Soyer will sing the title part, with Margaret Price as Donna Anna, Kiri Te Kanawa as Donna Elvira, Jane Berbie as Zerlina, Jose Van Dam as Leporello, Stuart Burrows as Don Ottavio and Kurt Moll as the Commendatore. Solti also will conduct the performances of March 10, 12 and 15, with Charles Mackerras taking over for March 19, 21, 24 and 29.

PARIS FILMS: *In the Grip of 'The Towering Inferno'*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

35, March 4 (IHT).— isaster appears to have audiences in its grip with pic following another. Hol- d is not alone in the trend. Japanese "Tidal Wave"—in Tokyo is flooded—is pack- em in in Japan and through- outh Asia and "Juggernaut" the London studios—in a luxury liner is under the w of a bomb threat—is a Britain and elsewhere." most imposing of these rophe - viewed - in security tainments is "The Towering lo" (at the Publicis Champs- e, the Ermitage, the UGC and the Arlequin in h). It is a spectacle about aginary San Francisco sky- r, standing 138 floors high, catches fire on the eve- of its gala inauguration. the fire breaks out on the story, the managers and guests in the roof-garden rant are trapped; attempts cue them by helicopter are ted by a gale. The mecha- of the overcrowded elevators ained and the emergency ases are blocked by the fire. ows burst in the heat and nic and the flames mount. giant structure begins to

necessity the scenario for an extravagant action thrill- simple. Characterizations rawn quickly by star-cast- Steve McQueen is the chief San Francisco fire depart- Paul Newman is the ect of the tower; Faye way is his girlfriend. Jen- Jones is rather touching as ly woman who dies. William n is the building's president. Fred Astaire is a fraudulent salesman. The most dif- assignment is that of rd. Chamberlain as the ent's loathsome son-in-law. onniving is responsible for fire—he supplied defective ials for the construction of yscraper.

"The Towering Inferno," it is reported, has already earned $40 million and seems set to break box-office records. Its producer, Irwin Allen, in Paris for its premiere here, says that he is not a "message man." "The platitude about being as good as your last picture still holds," he said. "If it makes money you have another film. If not, not. Yet 'The Towering Inferno' seems to have delivered a tonic message. It has been widely discussed editorially and far more caution will be taken in building construction."

* * *

Werner Herzog's "Aguirre, the W ath of God," a German film in English (at the Marbeuf and the Ursulines), has been compared to the best work of Murnau and Fritz Lang by admirers who suggest that it marks the rebirth of the German cinema, in the shadows since pre-Hitler times.

With a portentous solemnity but meager theatrical invention, *Herzog pictures a party of* Spanish conquistadores, a unit of Pizarro's army, journeying through the Amazon jungles in search of the fabled El Dorado. A treacherous officer murders the leader, defies the crown and takes command himself. Attacked by cannibals, fever and starvation, the members of the expedition die.

The subject promises grandeur but its realization is, aside from some brilliant photography and pictorial composition, disappointing. There is a dreadful voice over. The dialogue is embarrassingly bad with the 16th-century dramatis personae using current American *slang*, while the acting is either painfully stilted or completely overboard, as in the instance of Klaus Kinski who plays the evil schemer as though he were giving an imitation of Lon Chaney as Richard III. The socio-historical issues—the oppression of the Indians and the hypocritical conversion of the conquered to Christianity—are presented with a heavy, fumbling hand. The German screen in the *silent days did better with* costumed drama—in Buchowetski's "Danton" and "Peter the Great," Lubitsch's "Anne Boleyn" and many others.

* * *

Racism is to the fore as a screen subject at the moment. Yves Boisset makes the topic the pivot of "Dupont Lajoie" (at the Marignan-Pathé and the Gaumont-Madeleine).

That usually jovial comedian, Jean Carmet, is a vacationing café proprietor at a seacoast motel who kills his prospective daughter-in-law in an attempt to rape her. The blame for the murder falls upon a colony of Arab laborers. Boisset has staged his crime drama proficiently, making its figures plausible and retaining an urgent sense of suspense to its conclusion. His is one of the more intelligent and provocative of recent French films.

* * *

"The Taking of Pelham 1.23" (at the Mercury and the Quintette in English) is a comedy-thriller in which a Manhattan subway is hijacked by crooks who hold the passengers hostage and demand $1 million from the City of New York as ransom. It is an amusing pastime with Walter Matthau as the policeman who takes the affair in hand and with Robert Shaw as the principal subway pirate.

lshoi Opera, llet Schedule ur of the U.S.

SCOW, March 4 (WP).— oviet Union is sending the l Opera Company to the i States for the first time summer and the theater's troupe will be making its extensive American tour this since 1966.

opera répertoire will in- "Boris Godunov" by Mus- y in the classic version that olshoi has been doing since "Eugene Onegin" and "The n of Spades" by Tchaikov- and "War and Peace" by diev.

ballet is making its 10th to the United States this , but for the first time in a decade virtually all the g dancers will be along, plus company's director Yuri rovich.

ballet schedule includes the premiered "Ivan the Ter- based on music by Proko- "Spartacus" with music by haturian; "Giselle" by ; Tchaikovsky's "Swan " the Bolshoi's standard which received a new pro- on in 1970; and an evening excerpts, called "Gala Con-

ballet troup will make 10 The opera will appear in York and Washington.

There's a little bit of Paris in 52 cities throughout Europe.



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Amsterdam
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Milano
Moskva
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Napoli
Oslo
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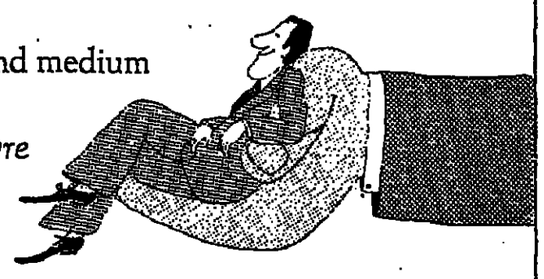
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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
67¾	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	17	173	69⅝	68½	68¾	+ 3¼
61¼	29¼	ACF In 2.60	9	37	44⅞	42¾	44⅞	+ 2¼
14⅝	7	AcmeCiv .50	6	51	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
5⅜	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	4	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅝	AdmEx .77e		62	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	Adms Millis		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11¾	3	Addressog		445	6¾	6¾	6½	
11⅞	6½	Advinv .26e		35	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
31	15½	AetnaLf 1.08	9	794	25⅞	24	25½	+ 1⅝
61½	25½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	38	37½	38	+ 3½
9⅛	4⅜	Aguirre Co	7	47	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅜
13⅞	5⅜	Ahmans .20	7	59	10½	10¼	10⅛	
4¾	1⅜	Alleen Inc	6	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
61⅜	35⅞	AirPrd .20b	18	335	63⅜	61½	62	+ 1⅜
15⅛	10	Aircoinc .90	5	209	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
2⅛	1	AJ Industris		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	8¾	Akzona 1.20	5	791	13½	12¼	12½	— ¾
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	10	12	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅛	5⅜	Alaska Intrs	12	224	14⅛	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
24⅛	12⅞	A banyIn .60	5	11	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	4	AlbertoC .36	19	26	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	8	100	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.20	5	136	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ¼
10¾	6¼	AlcoStd .43	4	34	10¼	9⅝	10	
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .24	24	66	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	12	71	4	3⅞	4	
23½	2½	Alison Mlg	2	36	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
12⅛	6¼	AllegCp .45e	2	405	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
32¾	20⅛	AllgLud 1.60	3	47	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+ ¾
21¼	11¾	AllgPw 1.52	9	x213	16	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅞	3⅛	Al.enGrp .40	5	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
54¼	23	AlldCh 1.80	7	622	38¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¾
22⅛	8⅛	AlldMnt .54	8	129	13⅛	11¾	13	+ 1⅜
17½	11¼	AlldProd 1	4	x10	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	15¼	AlldStr 1.50	6	95	25⅜	24⅜	25¼	+ 1⅜
64¼	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z50	56	54½	54½	
4⅛	1⅜	Alld Supmkt		24	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	171	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	AllrtAut .56	7	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	6¾	Alpha Pl .72	4	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
51¼	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7	897	36½	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
38¾	31½	AmalSug 2a	3	44	39¾	38	38¾	+ ⅞
52⅞	23⅜	Amax 1.75	7	125	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
129	77	Amax pf5.25		4	100	99⅛	100	+ ⅞
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	5	196	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Amcord .24	4	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
22	11⅛	Amerce 1.20	3	7	17	16¾	17	+ ½
43	12¾	A Hess .30b	4	251	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
87¼	37⅝	A Hes pf3.50		37	51¾	51	51¼	— ¾
16¼	5¼	AAirFlln .44	9	161	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	4⅞	Am Airlin	13	1937	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	A Baker .20		16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
39⅞	27⅝	A Brnds 2.68	8	227	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
28⅜	11½	AmBdcst .80	7	359	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	+ 1⅛
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	6	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
34½	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	531	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
23⅜	18	A Can pf1.75		2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
15	1⅛	AmCen Mlg		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	12	A Chain 1.20	5	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	703	26½	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
19¾	6½	AmDist .12p	27	30	10⅛	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
41	15	A DisTel .52	12	73	25½	24½	25⅜	+ 1⅛
6⅛	2⅜	AmDualVt		7	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
13	9⅝	ADul pf.84e		4	12½	12½	12½	
27⅛	13½	AmElPw 2	9	545	18	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	12	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
15	2⅜	AmFin .20		6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	19½	AGIBd 1.98e		58	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
19¼	13	AGenCv 1.32		31	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
16	7	A Gnins .60	5	103	11¼	11	11	
26⅜	16	A Gin pf1.80		31	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	5	49	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	26½	A Home .88	28	1155	40	39	39½	+ ⅜
200	120	A Home pf 2		4	175	175	175	+ 4½
41¾	18¾	AmHosp .30	24	567	31½	30½	31	+ ⅞
8	1⅜	Am Invest		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	2¾	A Medicl .12	7	355	6⅛	5⅜	6	+ ¼
4½	1¼	A Medicorp	5	802	4¼	4	4	
13⅜	3¼	Am Motors	12	804	5¼	5	5⅛	
41¾	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	236	36⅝	36½	36½	
7⅛	3	Am Seating	23	17	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	5¼	AmShip .68b	145	48	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
27¾	13	A Smelt 1.50	4	280	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	AmStgnd .80	5	299	12⅝	12	12⅛	
57	37½	A Std pf4.75		8	52¼	51½	52	— ¼
13⅜	5½	AmSteril .28	12	269	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
36	22⅜	AmStores 2	4	90	36	34⅞	36	+ 1⅜
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1876	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	2315	51⅛	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
60	44⅜	AmT&T pf 4		168	56	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		3046	46¼	46⅛	46¼	+ ⅛
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14⅞	9¼	Ametek 1	7	44	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
24	9	AMF In 1.24	12	442	13⅞	13	13¾	+ 1
22⅜	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4	49	18¾	18⅛	18½	
45¼	20⅜	AMP nc .37	28	1081	36¼	34½	34½	+ 1½
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	106	4½	4¼	4¼	
33⅞	23⅜	Amstar 2.40	2	36	31⅜	30½	30½	— ⅜
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
49¼	32	Amsted 3.20	6	49	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	+ ½
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	13	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
30	13⅛	Anacon 1.20	3	355	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	12	AnchrH 1.20	7	28	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	9	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	— ⅛
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	8	138	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
21	11½	AnsulCo .62f	4	37	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Apache .58	5	50	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
15½	8⅜	ApcoOil .49f	4	26	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		116	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15¼	4¼	APL Corp 1	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7½	APL pfC1.06		1	14	14	14	— ½
11½	5¼	APL pfB .50		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	⅞	Appild Mag		3	2⅛	2	2	
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	14	187	80	78	78	+ 1
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	33	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅝	13½	ArchrD .25b	12	154	23⅛	21¾	21¾	— 1
4⅜	1⅛	Arctic Entr		1	2	2	2	
11	2	Aristar	38	9	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
19¾	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	185	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
12¼	4½	ArkBest .44		12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
27¾	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	6	30	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1	Arlen RltyD		32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Armada Cp	4	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	18⅜	Armco 1.60a	4	496	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
31¼	22	Arm pf 2.10		75	27⅜	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
57	43	Armr pf4.75		z10	50½	50½	50½	
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	18	291	26½	25½	25⅞	+ ½
54	39½	ArmC pf3.75		z90	47	47	47	
22⅜	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	22	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	5	Arvin .39r	10	45	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ¼
104½	52½	ASA Lt 1.40		421	76½	73⅜	73⅛	— 2⅞
27⅜	15⅞	AshlOil 1.50	4	113	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
55¼	31	AshlO pf2.40		1	40	40	40	+ ½
31⅜	13⅜	AsdDrG 1.40	7	157	24½	22⅞	23⅞	+ 1¼
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	6	9	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
9⅞	5⅜	Athlone .40	3	120	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
15	2⅛	Atico 1.58e	6	35	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
28⅜	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	35	16⅞	16½	16½	
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	1048	83⅜	81¼	81¼	— 1¾
191½	123¾	AtlRch pf 3		3	140¼	137½	137½	— 2¾
74¼	48	AtlRc pf2.80		523	56¼	55½	55⅝	— ¾
2¾	1	Atlas Corp		111	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	5	187	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
56⅞	28⅞	AutDat .28e	26	355	47	45⅞	46¾	+ 1¼
4⅝	1¾	Autom Ind		244	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	11	114	4	3¾	4	+ ⅜
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		44	¾	11-16	¾	
35⅜	9	AvcoCp pf		7	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	16	136	31¾	28¾	28¾	— 3¼
21½	4¼	Avis Inc	11	49	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
9¾	4⅛	Avnetinc .34	3	265	6⅛	5⅞	6	
47½	26¼	Avnet pf2.50		2	33	32½	33	+ ½
21	11	Avnet pf 1		1	13	13	13	— ½
65	18⅜	AvonPd 1.48	19	1572	37¾	36	36	+ ½
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	11	45	14⅛	13⅞	14	

B

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
37¼	11½	BabckW .80	6	x83	18¾	18¼	18¼	
6⅛	2¾	Bache .10e		383	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19¼	3½	Bakerin .20	7	526	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
43⅜	22¼	BakerOll .37	17	447	36⅛	32⅜	32¾	— 4
14⅜	5	BaldDH .40a	5	17	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
19¼	8¼	Ball Cp .60	8	8	15¾	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	x221	19½	18¾	19	— ⅛
24¾	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	10	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	26	190	34⅜	33¼	34½	+ 1⅛
6	2	Bangr Punt		36	4¾	4½	4⅝	
19⅛	9⅛	BangP pf 2		1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	228	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
27¼	8⅜	Bk of Va .68	5	19	12⅜	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6	84	38	37½	37¾	+ ¼
34	16	BarbOil .80e		x9	21	20½	20¾	+ ½
24½	9⅜	BardCR .28	16	74	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	1⅛	Barnett Mfg		21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6	BasicInc .60	3	42	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	10¾	BatesMf .20	3	79	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
9 5-16	5-16	BatesMfg rt		159	½	7-16	½	— 1-16
22½	14¾	Bate Mf pf 1		9	20	20	20	
22¼	3⅜	BathInd .40	9¼	2021	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅜
45	17¾	BauschL .40	11	241	25¾	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
48⅜	24⅛	BaxtLab .19	37	767	45¾	44⅛	45⅛	+ 1
18	13	BaySIG 1.80	7	1	17	17	17	
	3⅝	BaykCig .32		2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	9	112	19	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	BeatFds .72	12	243	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	16	Beckmn .50	13	387	32	29⅞	30	+ 1⅜
40	20⅜	BectDick .42	28	242	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
11	6⅛	BeechA .60b	5	158	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	—
24¼	15	Beker .28	5	404	20⅛	19½	19⅞	
16⅞	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	59	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
8½	4⅞	BeldHe .30b	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
25⅞	8¾	Bell How .84	5	327	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	63	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
30⅞	20	Bendix 1.80	6	66	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	11⅛	BenfCp 1.05	5	325	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
67	37	Benef pf4.30		7	48½	48	48½	
20½	3⅛	BenfSld Mlg		14	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	8	70	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		47	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Best Prod	6	94	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
36⅛	23½	BethStl 2a	4	667	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅜
39⅝	35⅜	Big Three	16	162	40	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
41½	28	BlackDr .40	29	x805	32¾	31	31¾	+ 1⅜
7½	3¾	BlairJhn .48	15	13	4¾	4⅛	4¾	
15¼	9⅜	BllsLau 1.10	4	x5	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
18⅛	7	BlockHR .40	12	234	16	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	12	BlueBell .88	5	88	18⅛	17¼	17¾	+ ¾
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
29½	11⅛	Boeing .80	6	1101	20¼	19¼	19½	— ½
19	9⅜	BoiseCas .50	4	915	16⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		17	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	BkMont 1.50	6	10	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
29¾	19¾	Borden 1.38	8	277	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
22⅜	12½	BorWar 1.35	6	103	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Bormans	7	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	14	BosEd 2.44	7	99	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	4½	Braniff .20e	6	1804	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	29⅞	BriggS 1.60a	13	96	48⅜	48⅛	48¾	+ 1⅜
68⅜	38⅜	BrisM 1.52	16	433	62	60⅜	61	+ 1⅛
39¾	25	BristM pf 2		222	38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅜
14⅞	4½	BritPet .40e	3	358	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
16	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	27	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	14	16¼	16	16	
10⅞	9⅜	Brown Co	2	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	13⅜	BwnGp 1.60	7	44	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
10½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20	5	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	6	BrwnFer .20	8	384	8¼	7½	7½	— ½
18⅞	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	1081	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
28	8	BrshW .40	4	31	11⅜	10¾	11½	+ 1
20⅝	3	BT Ml 1.15e		27	4⅛	3⅞	4	
45½	19	BucyErie 1	15	213	35⅛	34	34	— 1⅜
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	109	9⅛	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	BudCa pf.60		1	5	5	5	
7½	2¾	BudtInd .22f	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	16	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅞	BuloveW .70	6	x15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
22	19½	BunkHil 1.92		12	22	21¾	21¾	
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	93	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		13	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
24½	13⅝	Burlind 1.20	7	1168	21¾	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	312	37⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	10¼	Burndy .78	7	22	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1⅛
113	61⅛	Burrghs .60	25	827	92	90	90⅛	+ 2⅛

C

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
25⅞	2⅜	CabCab For	3	21	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
29¼	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	20	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
3¾	1¼	Cadence Ind		124	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
4¾	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	1⅞	Cal Finanl		68	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
21	12⅞	CalP Ut 1.32	6	11	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	6¼	Callahn .15r	10	94	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ½
14⅜	1⅝	Camrn Brn		24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
47⅞	19⅜	CamRL .60a	16	221	33½	31¾	32½	— ½
37⅝	22¾	CamSp 1.24	12	70	32⅝	31⅜	32	+ ⅝
18⅜	10⅜	CdnPac .85e	6	86	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
39¼	16¼	CapCit Com	12	72	35¼	34	35¼	+ 1¼
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	13	406	24⅜	23¾	24	+ ¼
21	1¼	Capit MM		20	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
43½	24¾	Carbor 1.70	5	20	34¾	34	34½	+ ¾
16⅛	9½	Carlis'e .88	4	24	12	12	12	
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z70	62½	62½	62½	
9⅝	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	7	10	5¼	5	5⅛	
23¼	10½	CaroPW 1.60	7	768	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	25	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
19	6	CarrCp .52	28	419	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ½
14⅜	8½	CarrGn .57e		4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	10	172	21¾	19¾	21⅛	+ 2⅛
52	22	CartHw pf 2		27	35¼	33	35	+ 2
9⅛	4¾	CartWall .40	9	102	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
11	6	CascNGs .92	35	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	5	74	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅜
69⅜	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	17	750	69½	67½	67½	+ 2¼
41⅞	25	CBS 1.45	11	792	43	41½	42¾	+ 1½
23	17½	CBS pf 1		11	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅛	⅜	CCI Corp		7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	4	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	250	29½	28⅜	28⅝	— ½
55⅛	40	Celn pfA4.50		4	48	47½	48	+ 1
15⅜	3¼	Cencoinc .20		350	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
19	4	Centex .12	12	253	8	7⅜	7⅜	
21¼	11	CenHud 1.72	7	11	16½	16	16¼	
20¾	10	CenllLt 1.60	8	100	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
29½	25⅛	CnlLt pf2.87		z1030	27⅞	27⅛	27¾	— ¼
15⅞	8½	CenllPS 1.20	8	54	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
17¾	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	142	17⅜	16⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
17⅜	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	16	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅜	CenSoW 1.16	9	1373	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	9⅝	CenSoya .60	7	203	14¼	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	10	131	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
14¾	6½	Cenirn Data	8	245	14¾	13⅝	14	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	68	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
19⅜	6½	Cert-teed .60		62	10	9⅛	10	+ ¾
19	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	5	223	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	9⅜	Champint 1	5	212	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		75	18	17	17¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	9	258	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ½
23¾	7	Chance .60	14	130	23¾	23	23¾	
35½	12¼	CharlCo .40e	3	326	29⅞	28⅜	29½	+ ⅜
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	28	23⅜	23	23⅛	
10⅜	7	ChaseFd .60		8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
55½	24⅜	ChaseM 2.20	6	647	34⅛	33	33¾	+ ⅞
42½	3⅞	ChasT 1.73e		120	5	4⅞	5	
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	2	51	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
30⅜	19½	Chemin 1.10	5	505	31¼	28⅜	29¾	— ¾
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.58	6	136	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
38½	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	7	32	32	32	
67½	26¾	Chesbg 1.36	21	229	58½	57¼	57⅞	+ 2¼
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	372	32⅜	31¾	31⅞	+ ¾
14¾	9½	ChlEastl .65	5	14	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	3	339	9⅞	8⅞	9¾	+ ½
18⅜	9	Chi Milw pf		3	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
33½	19¾	ChlPneuT 2	7	128	26	25½	25¾	— ¼
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		92	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
4¼	1½	Chris Craft		135	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7¾	Chromal .70	5	56	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	7	Chrysler		803	11	10⅜	10½	
6⅜	1	Chrysler wt		33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅜	¾	Cl Mtg Gp		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	2	Cl Rlt Inv		10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	CInBell 1.60	7	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅜	CInnGE 1.64	9	35	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
114	92⅜	CinG pf9.30		z100	103	103	103	
63	48¼	CinG pf4.75		z50	53	53	53	+ 1½
53½	39¾	CinG pf 4		z130	46½	45¾	45¾	— ¾
36½	13½	CinMila 1.40	6	65	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	x63	34	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
46¼	20⅜	Citicorp .80	13	1320	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
62½	32¾	CitiesSv 2.40	5	17	39½	38½	39¼	+ ¼
31¾	2	CitzSo 1.89e	4	68	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ¼
14	1	Citzns Mtg	4	25	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
14	4¼	Citylnvst .66	7	277	7	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
2	5-16	City Inv wt		24	⅜	¾	¾	
26¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		35	17¾	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅞
4⅛	1⅜	City Strs		15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	8	190	29½	28⅝	28⅞	
21½	6½	ClarkOil .50		50	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	CLC Am .20	3	29	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
82½	50¼	ClvClf 2.60a	10	64	80	78⅜	80	+ 2
33¼	20¼	ClvElll 2.48	7	192	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ¼
115¼	104	ClevEl pf 12		z240	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅞
16½	11¼	vlClev Pitt		z200	15	15	15	
14⅜	5½	CloroxCo .52	13	2423	10¾	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
7⅜	2½	CluetPea .30		116	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
11⅜	6⅛	CluetlP pf 1		27	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	5⅜	CMIInv Cp	342	427	10⅜	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅝
11⅜	2¼	CNA Finl		150	4⅜	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15⅜	5¼	CNA pfA1.10		29	9¼	9	9	— ½
13½	8¼	CNA I 1.08a		28	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
8¾	13-32	CNA Larw		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20	4	CNAL pf2.10		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	CoastSt Gas	3	555	9½	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
23⅜	14½	CstSG pf1.83		14	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
18⅜	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		12	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	
127¼	44⅞	CocaCol 2.13	19	480	75¼	73	73	+ 1¼
11⅜	3½	CocaBtlg .40	15	474	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	CoIdwBk .36	6	266	10⅛	9⅜	9¾	+ 1⅜
7¾	1½	Colceo Ind	46	92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	15¾	ColgPal .68	17	647	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	+ 1
9¼	3½	CollinAik .40	6	48	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
10¼	1⅜	Collins Fd	8	26	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	12⅛	ColPenn .40	15	296	35⅜	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	8	42	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	15⅛	Coltind 2	3	x371	30¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		x17	49¾	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	80	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
55¼	46	ColGs pf5.62		25	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
5⅛	1⅛	Colum Pict	17	805	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	
26⅛	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	72	16¾	16½	16½	
25	1⅜	Colwel Mtg		29	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	4⅜	Combd Com	8	623	14¼	12¾	13⅜	— ⅛
106¼	21⅜	CombE 1.80	10	343	37½	35½	35⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	14⅜	ComlSol 1.40	8	x40	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
30⅜	19¼	ComwE 2.30	9	134	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
		ComwEd rt		9801	7-32	11-64	3-16	
10⅛	6⅜	ComEdA wt		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
10⅜	6¼	ComEdB wt		4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	25½	ComE pf2.87		35	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
25⅜	17	ComwE pf 2		161	22⅜	21¼	21¼	— 1⅜
24	16	ComE pf1.90		7	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		55	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
15½	5¼	ComwO .22t	12	134	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
27¼	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		11	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
28⅜	8½	Compugrp	7	75	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Comput Sci	17	388	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	22¾	Comsat 1	8	227	36½	35⅜	35¾	+ ½
10½	3	ConAgra		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅜	14⅜	ConeM 1.20a	4	9	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
20¼	8½	ConnM 1.60	8	62	13	12⅞	13	
12⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	8	57	19	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
21½	6	ConEd .70e	4	655	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		28	52⅜	51¼	52⅝	+ ½
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		3	44½	44	44½	+ 1
54½	28½	CnE pfC4.65		z30	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
24⅝	10½	ConFds 1.35	8	x397	16⅜	16	16	
70⅞	40⅛	ConF pf4.50		x5	55	54	54½	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅜	ConFrst .70	6	118	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
26¾	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	8	62	25¼	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
24⅜	9	ConsuPow 2	11	218	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
95½	50	CnPw pf7.72		z310	66½	66	66½	+ 2½
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z300	62¾	62½	62½	
94½	47½	CnPw pf7.45		z150	63	63	63	+ ½
59½	46½	ConPow pf 6		9	58⅜	58	58⅜	
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z250	40½	39⅝	39¾	+ ¼
8¼	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	10	534	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
28¼	20	ConCan 1.80	7	545	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ 1⅛
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2	55	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
13⅞	11	CtCop pf1.25		240	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
41⅛	23⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	412	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
45	25¼	CtlC pfA2.50		3	40½	40¼	40¼	+ 1⅜
59¼	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	6	160	32½	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	6⅛	ContlP 1.45e		33	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15	1¼	Contll Rlty		82	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
7¾	⅞	ConMtg .38e		101	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
58½	29	ContOil 2	7	790	46⅛	44⅞	45½	+ ⅞
77¾	41	ContOil pf 2		1	61	61	61	+ 2
19	9¼	ContTelo 1	8	335	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
39⅛	9½	Control Dat	189	994	18⅜	16¾	17	— 1
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	1	25	25	25	— ¼
8¾	1¼	CookUn .26r	5	52	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46⅜	20½	Coopind 1.44	7	167	36¼	35	35	— ½
9⅜	3⅝	Cooper Lab		173	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
14½	5	CoopTR .60		8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅜	CopT pf1.25		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
15⅜	6⅜	Copeind .40	8	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	3	49	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	51	25¾	23⅞	25⅜	+ 2⅛
3⅜	1	Cordura Cp		14	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
90½	25	CornG 1.12a	16	301	44¾	43	43½	+ 1½
14⅜	2¼	CornwlE .40	9	11	3	2⅞	3	
23¾	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		23	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7¾	3¾	CowlesC .30	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅜	9	CoxBdcl .40	8	74	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
40¼	23⅜	CPC Intl 2	11	678	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	15⅜	Crane 1.60	4	140	39⅞	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	CreditF .42	10	174	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
26¼	13⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	58	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
12½	6⅛	CrompK .80	4	49	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	11¼	CrouHin .70	7	56	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅜	Crown Cork	10	172	22	21	21⅞	+ ⅞
39½	19¾	CrwZll 1.80a	6	x161	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	6½	CTS Cp .50	6	229	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
13	5	Culligan .40	7	123	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	11⅜	CumEng 1a	5	77	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ¼
7½	2¾	CunnDrg .20	14	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Curinc 1.08e		9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	5	CurtisW .40e	7	213	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
27	15¼	CurtisWrA 2		5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
31	16⅜	CutlerH 1.60	5	69	25	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅜	Cyclop 1.40a	2	24	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
45¼	20⅞	Cyprus 1.40	5	32	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+ 1

D

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
41½	6	Damon .20	12	442	13½	12⅞	13	+ ¼
9⅜	4	DanRiv .10p	5	108	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
25½	14	DanaCo 1.36	5	33	21⅛	20⅞	21	
23½	10¾	Dartind .60b	8	238	22¾	21½	22¼	+ ½
29	18¾	Dartind pf 2		68	28½	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
39	8⅜	Data Genl	13	558	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15⅜	10	DaycoCp .50	5	22	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
5½	½	viDaylin Ind		2152	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
12	6½	DaytHud .60	6	249	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅜	DaytPL 1.66	8	65	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
110¼	100	DPL pf 12.50		z110	110	110	110	
10⅜	4¼	DeanWit .40	20	132	10¼	9⅜	9⅝	— ¼
53⅜	27¾	Deere 1.80	7	845	40⅜	39¾	40	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6	99	11	10⅞	10⅞	
25¼	16	DelMon 1.30	6	381	25¼	24⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
56⅜	25⅜	DeltaAir .60	9	508	40½	39½	39⅞	+ 1⅛
8	1⅜	Deltec Intl		20	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	2¾	Deltona Crp	15	106	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
22½	10¼	DennMfg 1	5	73	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	5⅜	Dennys .20	10	x568	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅛
31½	20¼	Dentsply .80	16	218	32½	31½	32	+ ½
25	4½	Deseret .25	24	225	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4	DeSotoIn .60	68	22	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	— ⅛
18	7½	DetEdls 1.45	8	68	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
53½	45	Det E pf7.48		z100	69	68½	68½	— 1½
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z250	64½	64⅜	64⅜	
70	41½	Det E pf5.50		2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ½
17⅜	7⅜	Dexter .36	7	7	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
23⅛	6¼	Dial Finl .54	7	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅜
31¼	20½	Diamlnt 2	6	176	27⅜	27	27⅛	
27⅞	20½	DiamSh 1.40	5	524	30⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ½
35⅜	25⅜	Dia Sh pfC 2		12	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
15⅞	12	Dia pf D1.20		87	16⅜	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	6⅛	DickAB .40	4	35	9	8¾	8½	— ¼
12½	6	Diclaphn .60	7	92	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
35⅝	11	Diebold .40b	10	x31	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	3	DiGiorgo .33		51	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
122¾	45⅜	Digital Eqpt	21	1316	83	80¼	81	+ 1½
8	4⅜	Dillingm .40	5	161	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
24	17½	Dilngm pf 2		1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	12	110	31½	30⅜	31½	+ 1⅛
54½	16⅜	Disney .12b	25	x2171	43⅜	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	4½	Diston .12	5	26	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Diversfd In	15	81	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	12-16	DivMt 1.56e		30	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
22⅞	6½	DrPepor .30	20	333	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
64½	31⅜	DomeM .80a	14	143	51¼	49⅜	50	— ⅞
5⅜	2	DonLuf Jen		20	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅜	Donnelly .56	16	282	24⅜	23½	24	+ ½
15⅛	7⅜	DoricCo .20	5	106	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅜	DorOllv .10e	6	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	3	Dorsey .10	8	21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	24⅜	Dover 1.20	8	87	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ 1
71½	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11	1610	73⅞	71⅜	71⅞	+ 1⅜
4⅜	2⅜	DPF Inc		14	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
48	25⅜	Dravo 1.60	7	32	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ½
70⅛	33	Dresser 1.40	9	503	48	47½	47½	— ⅜
70½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		36	52	50½	50⅞	
43⅜	32	Drsr pfB 2		14	45	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	12½	DrexBd 1.44		36	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅝	Dreyfus .55e	9	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	217	14½	14	14⅛	
106¼	70⅛	Duke pf8.70		z230	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ¾
36	13¼	DunBrad .96	18	320	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ½
4⅜	1	Duplan Cp		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	632	104⅛	101⅞	101½	— ⅛
66⅛	53	duPnt pf4.50		3	61¼	61¼	61¼	
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50		2	48	48	48	+ ½
21½	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	130	16⅜	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
90½	68	Duqn pf7.20		z150	77	76½	77	
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2		z50	21½	21½	21½	— 1
28¼	24	DuqL pf2 75		z1550	27½	26¾	27½	
14⅜	5½	Dymoln .40	4	43	8	7¾	8	+ ½

E

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
22½	13	EaglP 1.04b	5	50	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	EascoCp .50	5	x12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
8½	3⅛	EastAir Lin	16	1193	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
32¼	12½	EastGs .70e	6	516	27⅛	25⅜	26	— 1¼
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	38	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
117½	57⅜	EasKd 1.56a	23	2185	94	91	91⅝	+ ⅜
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	43	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	+ 1⅛
29¼	17¾	Eaton pf1.19		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
34	15	Echlin .38	16	116	24	23	24	+ 1¼
26⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	18	291	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+ ½
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	8	9	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
27½	16¼	EdisBro 1.48	7	5	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
19⅜	7	EG&G .12	14	723	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	
3½	¾	Elect Assoc	12	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅜	10½	EDS .55e	13	622	15¼	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	5	48	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	EMM pf 1k		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12	6	Elgin Natl		1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	8	125	4¼	4	4⅛	
16⅜	9⅛	ElPaso 1.10	5	118	12⅜	11¾	12	
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	6	25	26⅜	26	26½	+ ⅜
45⅜	20⅞	EmerEl .75	21	729	35⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
59½	24	EmeryA .96	28	129	45¼	44	44⅞	+ 2⅛
10½	6⅜	Emeryln .40	6	54	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	Emhart 1.30	5	62	19½	18½	18¾	— ¼
3	1⅜	EMI Lt .13e	7	30	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	9¾	EmpDE 1.28	9	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
15	5⅛	Empire Fnl	12	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13	4⅜	Empire Gas	4	31	7½	7⅜	7⅛	+ ¼
21⅛	12⅜	EnglhM .60a	5	616	19½	18½	18⅞	— ¼
7	4¼	EnnisBu .32	4	23	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20	12½	Enlex 1.20	6	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
35	7⅜	Envirotech	10	51	16	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
16	7	Equimrk .88	4	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	20⅞	EquitGs 2.40	6	25	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	10	EqutLf 1.89e	8	73	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
34	21⅜	Esmark 1.40	5	315	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
5½	2¾	Esterline .30	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	x81	31½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
43⅛	26	Ethyl pf2.40		x6	42	41¾	42	+ ⅜
13¼	2	Evans Prod		272	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
18⅜	9½	ExCellO 1	6	x34	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ½
24¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
99⅜	54⅞	Exxon 5.15e	6	725	79⅛	78¼	78¼	+ ¼

F

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
10⅛	4¼	Fabrge .40	6	155	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
64	16⅜	FairCam .80	6	x1293	33	30½	30½	— ⅞
7⅜	3⅜	Fairind .30	4	66	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
10⅜	6	FairmtF .60	7	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Falstaf Brw		64	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6½	Fansteel .40	5	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	3½	FarWst Fnl		64	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg		57	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	2½	Fedders Cp		153	4⅛	3⅞	4	
18	9	FederalCo 1	5	14	12	11⅞	12	
22½	13¼	FedMog 1.80	10	17	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅜
20¾	11⅜	FedNMf .68	7	x1296	17⅜	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	15	FedPap 1.50	3	50	23⅛	22⅜	22⅞	— ¼
16½	12¼	FPap pf1.20		13	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	24¼	FPap pf1.15		z50	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	FedSign .30	4	15	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
37⅞	20⅜	FedDSt 1.16	15	560	39½	38⅜	39⅜	+ 1⅛
25¼	13⅜	FerroCp 1	6	35	25½	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅞
19	9¼	Fibrebrd .60	36	x32	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ½
5⅜	2	Fidelity Fin	7	9	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
36⅛	22¼	FideiUn 2.40	6	16	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
18½	6½	FieldcrMil 1	24	85	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	5	26	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
15⅜	5½	FinlFed .60t	5	x127	11⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ½
20	12¾	Firestn 1.10	6	124	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
16¾	5	FstChar .37t	7	409	12	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
37	15	FstChic .90	6	277	18⅞	17¼	17¼	— 1⅛
60	26½	FstlnBn 1.10	14	83	43⅜	42¼	43¼	+ 1¼
19⅛	12¾	FstMiss .24	3	351	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
10¾	½	FstMtg Inv		82	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
43⅛	21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	7	88	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
28	16½	FstNStBn 2	7	2	22½	22½	22½	
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7	269	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
16	2⅜	FPaMt 1.47e	7	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	5⅞	FstUnR .96b	9	6	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
10⅛	4	FstVaB .45e	8	67	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	15	24	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	26	31⅞	30¼	31⅞	+ 1⅜
15⅜	8½	FishFds .40	7	70	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
8⅛	4½	FishrScl .20	7	26	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	3⅜	FleetEnt .24	26	379	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Fleming .70	8	33	12½	12	12⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	6½	Flexvan .62t	5	524	9¾	9	9½	+ ⅜
19½	9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	7	60	16	15½	15⅜	— ⅛
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	7	28	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
16	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	69	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
30½	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	1115	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
29¼	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	8	400	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
34¼	17½	FlaStl 1.50	3	10	21¾	21½	21⅜	
37½	13⅛	FluorCp .36	10	902	23	21⅜	21⅜	
91¼	54	Fluor pfB 3		4	62½	60	60	— 3
27¼	9	FMC .92	6	598	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		25	29½	28	28½	+ ½
9	3⅜	Fd Fair .20	5	45	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	5¼	FooteCB .80	5	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	28⅜	FordM 3.20	9	2206	34¾	33⅞	34⅜	+ 1
14⅜	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	82	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26	17½	FMK pf1.80		17	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
17	10¼	FtDea 1.24a		30	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅜
21¼	12	FtHowP .48	13	353	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	7	74	23½	23	23	— ⅜
48⅛	16½	Foxboro .60	14	97	29	28	28⅝	+ ⅞
20	10	FrnklnM .40	11	1041	18⅜	18	18	
29¼	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	299	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— 1⅛
25⅞	13	Frueht 1.80	9	99	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
10¾	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	5	437	5½	5	5⅛	+ ¼

G

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
9	2	Gablelnd 1t	3	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	6	26	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅜	6	GAF Cp .52	5	212	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	11¾	GAF pf 1.20		14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
33¾	17	GamSk 1.40	4	42	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
30	18	GamS pf1.75		1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
33⅜	16⅜	GamS pf1.60		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
38⅛	19½	Gannett .52	21	84	32½	31	32½	+ 2
36¼	16⅜	GardDen .76	15	131	22⅛	21	22	+ 1
11⅞	6⅜	Garfinkl .96	6	8	11¾	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	Garlock .88	6	9	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅞
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	5	11½	11½	11½	
4½	1	Gateway In	2	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	GCA Corp	5	42	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅜	Gemini Cap		28	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	
15½	10	Geminiin 1a		2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
15	6⅛	GnAlnv .24e		23	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
50⅝	27⅜	GnAOil .80b	7	68	35¼	34	34¼	— ⅜
65	22¼	GATran 1.80	8	47	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
10⅛	6⅜	GnCable .64	5	461	9⅜	9¼	9½	
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
16½	5⅜	G Cinma .44	9	519	17⅜	16½	17⅛	+ ⅞
7⅜	2⅜	Gen Develpt	4	71	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	13½	Gen Dynam	6	441	28½	27	27⅞	+ 1⅜
65	30	GenEl 1.60	13	1098	46¼	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
28⅜	16	GnFood 1.40	10	552	24¾	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
18½	11	GnGth 1.10e	17	20	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
9⅛	4¼	GnHost .40e	1	143	8⅜	8	8	
17⅛	4⅜	GenInst .27t	5	654	9½	9	9⅛	
36¾	23½	GnInstr pf 3		3	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	4⅜	GnMed .14a	9	41	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
57⅜	28⅜	GenMill 1.28	14	339	48¼	45¾	47¾	+ 2¼
55½	28⅜	GnMot 3.15e	12	1535	41	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		6	67	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅜
52½	43½	GMot pf3.75		1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
13⅜	4¾	GenPort .88	27	150	7¾	7	7	— ¼
29⅜	9½	GPubUt 1.68	6	299	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	4⅜	G Refra .10e	4	94	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅜
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	12	x44	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Steel	4	41	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
26⅜	16⅜	G TelEl 1.80	10	1124	22⅜	21⅝	21	
33	25¾	GTiEl pf2.50		6	30½	30	30	— ¼
18⅛	9⅜	G Tire 1.10b	4	70	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	Genesco Inc	19	142	4½	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
36¼	17	GenuPts .64	21	x153	33	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
45½	22⅛	GaPac .80b	14	738	40⅜	38⅜	39⅜	+ 1⅛
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z50	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z50	66	66	66	— 1⅛
16⅜	8½	GerberPd 1	9	89	16⅛	15⅜	16¼	
175	96	GettyO 1.50e	9	110	136	135	135	— 1⅜
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32a	4	7	5½	5⅜	5½	
14½	8¾	GlanPCem 1	7	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Glb Finl .73t	5	168	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅜	GlddLw .20e	4	x50	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
17¼	7½	GiffdHill .52	3	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
40½	28⅜	Gillette 1.50	10	531	31¼	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅞
17⅝	4⅛	Ginos Inc	5	287	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
16¼	4⅜	Gleason Wk		6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Global Mar	11	151	14	13⅛	13¾	— ⅛
18	11⅜	GlobeUn 1	4	16	14¼	13⅞	14	
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7	252	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	+ 1⅜
24⅜	12½	Goodrh 1.12	4	98	16⅜	16	16½	
18⅜	11¾	Goodyr 1.10	7	404	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5½	GorJwlA .32	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅜	13⅜	Gouldin 1.20	5	41	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ¼
17	12¼	Gould pf1.35		26	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
28⅜	16	Grace 1.60	6	461	26	24⅞	24⅞	— 1
14⅛	7⅜	GrandUn .80	29	42	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
18⅜	12¼	Granitv 1.50	3	19	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
12	1½	Grant WT		1067	4½	4	4⅛	+ ¼
9½	5	GrayDrg .50	4	21	9⅛	9	9	
32	1	GtAMf 2.57e		127	2½	2¼	2¼	
14⅞	6½	GtAtlPac	6	25	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	—
13⅞	9⅜	GtNolr 1.10e	12	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	28⅜	GtNorN 1.80	4	45	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
23⅜	17½	GtNN pf1.60		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
22	6⅜	GtWnFin .44	7	1040	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅜
31¼	3⅜	GtWU 2.92e	1	22	25¾	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅞
19½	11⅛	GtWn pf1.88		4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
25¼	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	34	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
18⅜	9¾	Greyhd 1.04	9	142	12⅜	12¼	12½	
4⅜	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		59	2	1⅞	2	
6⅛	15-16	Greiler Inc		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Grumm .60	4	64	13	12½	12⅞	
20⅞	6	Guarin .20e	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
30⅜	1⅜	Guard Mlg		99	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12	5⅜	GlfLfHld .50	6	455	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
16⅜	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		23	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
25¼	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	1416	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
15⅜	6¼	GlfRes .50e	3	431	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
21⅞	9⅛	GfR pfA.20		2	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	12	GfR pfB1.30		12	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
16	8⅜	GlfStUt 1.12	7	91	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	18	G.IWalnd 1a	4	512	30	27⅞	29⅞	+ 1⅜
7⅞	3	GIfWind wt		209	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
56⅞	36	GIfW pf 3.87		19	54	52¼	54	+ 1¼
4⅛	1⅜	Gulton Ind	11	24	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

H

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
36	20¾	Hack W 2.48	12	4	28¼	27¾	28	+ ½
16½	8	HallFB .44	13	84	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16¼	10	HallPrt .60a	5	x1	12½	12½	12½	
194	104	Hallbin 1.32	17	733	129⅞	127	127½	— ½
22	10⅞	HamrtP 1.20	3	161	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	3¾	Hammond	6	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8½	2⅜	Hacdima .40	13	261	5½	5	5	— ⅜
28	18	HandyH .80	4	39	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅞
10⅞	6	HanesCo .68		15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	19	Hanna 1.25	17	75	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
21	12¾	HarcBr 1.20	7	113	21	19½	20½	+ ⅜
7⅞	2⅜	Hardees	21	57	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	17⅜	Harnisf 1.80	5	196	33	31⅜	32⅜	+ 1
16⅞	7⅜	Harrahs .22	10	15	15⅜	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
33½	13	Harris 1.20		91	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
15¼	9⅜	Harsco 1b	5	31	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14¼	4⅞	HartSMx .60	6	334	7⅞	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	5⅜	HarteHk .20	7	29	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
19⅞	12½	HattSe 1.44a		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
23⅜	14⅜	HawllEl 1.68	7	16	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	7	HayesAlb 1	6	x16	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2	Hazeltine	9	23	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
19	5⅜	HCA M .50e	3	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
13	4⅞	Hecks .12	5	36	9	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	10⅞	HeclaM .50t	14	101	19¾	18¾	18⅞	— 1
10⅞	5⅜	Heilem .48a	6	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	12	449	49	48	48½	— ½
4½	2	Helene Curt	6	33	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40¼	17	Hellerin .84	11	x37	27⅜	26½	26½	— ⅜
19¼	4⅞	HelmeP .60		102	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
47	19½	HelmrhP .30	9	190	35⅜	32½	32⅞	— 2½
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅜	Heminc .88a		33	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
44	21	Hercules .60	13	1762	28⅞	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
16¼	8½	HershFd .60	9	131	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
36⅛	14¼	Hesston .40	5	17	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
52¼	17⅜	Heubin 1.10	14	422	37⅞	36¼	37	+ ½
92¼	52	HewlPk .20	27	565	89	87¼	87⅜	+ 1⅜
8⅞	2⅜	High Voltg	0	22	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
24	11⅜	Hilenbd .68	8	64	19⅞	19⅛	19½	
19¾	8⅜	Hilton Htl 1	9	405	19¾	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅜
4⅜	1⅛	HMW Ind	4	14	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	10	Hobart .80	11	45	18	17⅜	18	
18¼	6¾	HoernW .72	5	131	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
7½	2½	Hoff Elctrn		21	5⅛	4⅞	5	
18⅜	4¾	Holiday .32	9	1490	10⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
28⅜	9¾	HlldyA 1.70r		1	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
39	12¼	HollySug 3a	2	272	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	+ 1
69⅜	29⅜	Homestk 1a	4	688	42⅜	40½	41⅜	— 1⅛
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	6	13	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
7	1½	Horizon Cp	5	75	3½	3	3⅛	— ½
12⅛	4¾	HospAff .37t	9	161	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
19	5⅜	HospCpA .20	11	501	20	18⅜	18½	
12¼	4⅞	HostIntl .36	6	471	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	6	Houdall .80a	4	155	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
27½	20⅛	Houd pf 2.25		2	24¾	23¾	24⅜	+ 1⅛
13⅞	6	HougMif .60	6	147	9⅜	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	3⅜	HouFab .10e	8	303	6½	6	6	
22	9⅜	HouseFin 1	7	428	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		34	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
49⅜	23	HouF pf2.37		63	39	37½	38⅛	+ ½
29¾	16⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	664	23⅛	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
40	15⅜	HouNGs .80	2	323	38	36½	37¾	+ 1½
79½	33½	HouG pf2.50		10	75	74	75	+ 2
13⅛	4	HowJohn .20	1	1494	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
17½	9½	Howmet 1	6	25	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	8	14	13	12¾	12⅞	
29¾	12½	HudsA 1.60	4	8	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	HughHat .40	5	11	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
85½	36½	Hughs Tl .50	18	420	73	68¼	69¼	— 2½
9	3⅜	Humana	7	149	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	11½	HuntCh .24	12	69	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
12¼	4⅞	HuttnEF .48	10	218	12⅞	12	12	
28⅜	12⅜	Huyck .40	13	34	18⅜	18	18⅛	
9⅜	4¼	Hydromt .24	4	26	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛

I

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
8⅜	1¼	ICN Pharm		107	3⅜	3¼	3½	
30½	21	IdShoP 1.96	8	19	28⅜	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
22	10⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	193	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
93	50	Ideal pf4.75		3	70	70	70	+ 3¼
5	2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	65	4	3¾	3⅞	
26⅞	9⅛	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	64	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
23½	10⅞	IllCent 1.30	4	118	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
105	58	IllCent pfA6		2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅜
45⅜	27	IlCen pf3.50		16	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
27½	14	IllPowr 2.20	10	393	22⅜	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
52	38	IlPow pf4.12		z50	48	48	48	+ 1½
25½	21	IlPow pf2.10		z100	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
30	15¼	IllToolW .50		4	21½	21¼	21¼	
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	5	969	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	8	126	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
20⅜	14	INA Inv 1.36		9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Income Cap		13	4¼	4⅜	4¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	IncCCu .93e		4	9	9	9	
25⅛	14	IndianGas 2	8	13	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
91½	57½	IndlM pf7.76		z300	71	71	71	+ 1
25⅞	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	36	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
86	62	In PG pf6.25		9	78	78	78	— 1
28	9¼	IndlNat 1.20	8	22	13¾	13½	13½	
14⅜	4⅜	Inexco Oil	75	96	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
97¼	50½	IngerR 2.48	13	374	73⅜	72⅜	73	+ 2
59⅞	31	IngR pf2.25		134	47	45⅜	47	+ 1¼
37	21	InlCon 1.40a	4	27	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
37	28⅜	InldStl 2.40a	5	605	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛	+ 1⅜
8⅜	4⅞	Inmont .40	4	95	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9⅛	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	166	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15½	9⅜	Insil pfA1.25		4	12½	12½	12½	
47¼	25¼	InsplrCop 2	9	56	37¾	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
11	1	Insflt InvTr	3	6	2½	2⅛	2½	
9⅜	3⅞	Interogon .28	6	43	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	17	Interco 1.46	6	74	27⅛	26⅜	27	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	6	32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37	17	Interlake 2a	3	x37	32⅛	31½	31¾	+ ¼
254	150½	IBM 6	17	1291	224⅜	214¼	214½	— 5½
43¼	19⅞	IntFlav .29r	34	748	31	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅜	IntHarv 1.70	5	335	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞	— ¼
12⅞	6⅛	IntHold .68e		11	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	5	457	38½	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
22½	6	IntMng 1t	5	98	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
17⅜	16¾	IntMultf 1.36	7	18	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	18⅜	IntNick 1.40a	6	239	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
56	31⅜	IntPaper 2	7	727	40	38⅜	38⅜	— 1⅛
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	5	73	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	104	19½	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅜
58½	31⅜	ITT pf4.50		15	46	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
53	28½	IntTT pf4		3	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
52¼	29⅜	IntTT pfK4		20	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ½
35⅜	18	ITT pfN2.25		73	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	36	IntTT pfO5		4	50	50	50	
17½	10½	Intrpce 1.20	5	x25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅜	IntrpubGp 1	5	40	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4⅞	IntrBrd .03e	7	46	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17¼	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	
5⅜	2⅛	IntrstUn .24	3	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	10⅜	IaBeef 2.07t	3	21	18¼	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8	Iowa El 1.30	20	33	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
17½	10	IowalIG 1.56	8	31	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
23	15	IowaPw 1.84	8	13	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	62	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
5	2	Ipco Hosp	8	69	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19¼	10	ITE Imp .72	7	282	18¼	17¼	17⅞	— ⅜
18⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		212	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
21⅜	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	271	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
51¼	21¾	IU Int A		2	29	29	29	+ ½
33¾	13⅜	IU Int pf1.25		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	

J

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13½	6⅜	JamesF .68	9	50	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
14¾	9⅜	Jantzen .70	4	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
10	4¼	JapanF .90e		136	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
38¼	20½	JeffPllot .60	14	402	33⅜	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
108	66½	JerCe pf9.36		z10	86	86	86	
90½	54	JerCe pf7.88		z100	70	70	70	
48	30⅜	JerCen pf 4		z270	36	36	36	— 1
25	16½	JewelC 1.20	8	28	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
10¾	1⅜	Jewelcor	2	14	3	3	3	
27⅜	13⅜	JimWalt .80	7	440	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
33½	17	JimW pf1.60		35	35½	32⅜	35⅛	+ 3½
21⅛	13¼	JHanS 1.52e		17	17	16¾	16⅞	
24⅜	16⅜	JHanl 1.88e		34	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	14⅜	JhnMan 1.20	8	161	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¾
119⅜	72¼	JohnJn .80a	35	395	98⅞	96⅜	96⅜	+ 1⅞
16¾	6⅜	JohnCon .80	2	21	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	19	JhnCont pf 2		1	25	25	25	+ ¼
18⅜	4½	JonLogn .40	7	238	9¼	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
58	47½	JonLau pf 5		z270	55	53	54	+ ¼
30⅜	20⅜	Jorgen 1.50b	3	17	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
18⅛	10⅛	Jostens .90	7	16	17½	17⅜	17¼	— ⅜
58⅜	25	JoyMfg 1.58	11	247	47⅜	45⅜	45½	— 1⅞
24⅞	2⅜	Justico Mtg	13	15	3⅜	3½	3½	

K

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
26¾	12	KalsrAl 1.20	3	71	18½	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅝
61	40	Kal 5 9pf4.75		1	50	50	50	+ ¼
9⅞	4	KalsCem .50	7	21	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
18	10¼	KaiCe pf1.37		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
18½	7⅜	KaneMill .20	3	27	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
28¼	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	34	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22	9¼	KC Souin 1r	4	12	15⅜	14⅛	15⅜	+ ⅞
19¾	11⅜	KanGEl 1.56	8	x21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
18½	13⅛	KanNe 1.32b	7	8	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ¼
21¼	14½	KanPLt 1.52	9	27	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
7¾	2	Katy Ind	4	21	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
21¼	9¼	Kty pfB 1.46		15	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	2¼	KaufBrd .16		531	6½	6¼	6⅜	
21⅞	7¾	Kauf pf1.50		2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
15½	7½	Kawecki .40	5	32	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	8⅛	KayserR .60	14	28	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
6	2½	KeeneCp .20	5	60	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Keller .50	5	19	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
18¼	10¼	Kellogg .60	17	530	16⅞	16	16¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	6½	Kellwood .80	5	33	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅜	Kennmt 1.40	5	8	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ½
49⅜	25⅜	Kennect 2.60	7	1004	36	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	18⅛	KyUtll 1.74	10	14	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
92½	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	15	770	72⅜	70	70¼	— 1⅜
18⅛	8¼	Kidde .80	4	149	16	15½	15½	
35⅜	18⅜	KimbCl 1.60	7	244	28¼	27½	27¾	+ ½
7⅜	4	KingDSt .40	7	57	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19	9⅜	KlrschCo .90	7	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	13⅜	KLM Airlin		2	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
37	13⅜	KnightRid .54	12	124	25⅜	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅜
18	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	108	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	16½	Koeh pf2.75		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
55	33	Koppers 2.40	6	174	45⅛	44⅜	46¼	+ 1⅜
47⅞	26⅞	Kraftco 1.92	11	607	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅜
36⅞	18⅜	KresgeS .22	20	3576	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
17½	7½	Kroehler .80	16	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	14¼	Kroger 1.36	6	226	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅜	Kysor .40	3	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛

L

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
20⅜	11⅞	LacGas 1.56	8	14	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	11	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14	7⅜	LaneBry .72	6	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	LatrobS .10r	6	34	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	LearSieg .28	5	132	6	5⅜	5⅞	
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		6	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
25¼	10	Leaswy .60b	6	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	7½	LeedsN .50	6	83	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Leesona .60	3	93	12¼	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	8	LehPCl .80	5	36	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
1⅜	½	LehVal Ind	5	38	⅝	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
16	7¼	Lehmn .72e		164	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
11½	2¼	Lennar Crp	10	53	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅜
27⅜	10	Lenox .72	8	6	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	LevFd Cap		45	6¾	6	6½	
13½	9⅞	LevFln .75e		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅜	12⅛	LeviStra .48	6	x410	20⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¾
5⅛	1½	Levitz Furn	8	423	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	LFE Cp	6	8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
32⅜	12½	LOF 1.60	7	78	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
67¾	45	LOF pf4.75		3	53¼	53	53	— ¾
6⅜	3⅜	LibbMcNL	4	58	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	13	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	1⅜	Librty Loan		30	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
16	3⅜	LibrtyLn pf		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅜	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	57	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
82¾	55⅜	LillyEll 1.10	30	915	78¼	75⅞	76⅞	+ 1¾
43½	19	LincNat 1.60	10	188	32⅜	31½	31½	— ⅜
87⅜	58	LincNt pf 3		5	64	64	64	+ ⅜
18	12⅜	LincPl 1.74a		15	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
3	1	Lionel Corp	9	15	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
10¼	2⅝	Littonin .13t		185	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
35	20¾	Litin cv pf 3		1	26½	26½	26½	
19¾	10	Litton pfB 2		13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
18	¾	LMI Inv	6	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	3¼	Locknd Airc	3	409	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16⅛	Loews 1.20	5	265	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
13⅞	2¾	LomaFin .36		211	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
85	11⅜	LomM 3.39e	5	39	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
13½	4⅜	Londont .40e	4	31	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
21	8⅛	LoneSlInd 1	6	150	14⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
31½	16⅜	LoneSG 1.60	8	130	28	27½	27⅞	
13½	9⅜	LngIsLt 1.46	7	178	14⅜	14	14¼	+ 1⅛
73¼	49	LIL pf 5.75		1	64	64	64	
116	103	LIL pfN 13		z150	112	111½	111½	— ½
70	30½	LongDrg .68	22	26	63⅛	62	63⅛	+ 1⅛
6⅜	1⅞	Loral Corp	8	76	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
54⅞	16⅜	LaLand 1.12	7	1267	22⅞	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	6¾	LaPacif .20	6	425	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	10	23¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
16	8½	Lowensin 1	3	32	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅛	LTV Corp	2	817	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	9⅜	LTV Cp AA		8	18½	18	18	
60	35¼	LTVCp pf 5		7	58	58	58	+ ½
51	28⅜	Lubrizol 1	20	323	50⅜	49⅞	51	+ ⅞
14	7¼	LuckyStr .64	11	x194	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅜
12⅜	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	32	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
39⅛	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	50	27	25	26⅜	+ ⅞
17¾	5	LykYng .75e	1	409	17⅜	17	17⅜	
33⅞	17¼	Lykes pf2.50		141	33⅞	33	33¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3	LyncCSy .40	8	29	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼

M

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
12½	5⅜	MacAF .60b	4	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
¾	1	MacDonal	13	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Macke .30	7	14	4⅛	3⅞	4	
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	4	2048	5¾	5¼	5⅜	
16⅜	9	Mcml pf1.20		3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Macy 1.10	6	74	18⅜	17⅞	18	
11	5⅜	MadFd .60e		111	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅜	MadSq Gar		16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¼	MagicCf .32	22	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅜	Magvox .15p		19	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
20	10⅜	Mallory 1	7	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	13	MalHyd .44b	15	29	24⅛	23⅞	24	
7⅜	1⅜	Manhat Ind		17	3	2¾	2⅞	
14⅜	8⅜	Manpwr .88	3	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	210	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
35	14	MAPCO .70	14	426	31⅛	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	4⅜	Marathn Mf	5	44	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	—
54⅜	26½	MaraO 1.80a	6	231	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	13⅜	Marcor 1	5	x509	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
56½	26½	Marcr pf A2		x10	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ 1
26⅜	6¼	Maremi .40	12	x313	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	93	17⅛	17½	17⅜	— ⅛
35	11½	MarionL .48	16	226	24½	23⅜	23½	+ ½
49⅞	30½	Marlen 1.60	19	555	50	49⅛	49½	+ ⅜
44⅞	12⅜	Marley .60	9	65	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
12⅛	5⅜	Marqtt .50e	5	25	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	6¼	Marriot .52t	17	1714	14	13	13⅜	+ 1
21¾	12¼	MarshF 1.24	9	59	21¾	20⅜	21⅜	+ ⅞
19⅜	12½	MartMa 1.30	5	x68	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
20⅜	10¼	MrldCup .54	7	42	15⅜	15	15	+ ⅛
46	19	MascoCo .32	18	387	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+ 1⅜
40⅜	14¼	Masonite .54	17	292	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
21	11⅛	MassyF .80e	4	32	16	15⅜	15⅝	⅛
13⅞	7¼	MasMt 1.37e	8	44	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	11¼	MasCp 1.50e		40	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅜	MasInc 1.02		29	12	11⅞	12	
17⅞	11⅜	MatsuE .29e	8	13	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	16	MayDSt 1.60	9	153	28⅞	27⅛	28⅜	+ 1⅛
25	18	MJYD pf1.80		21	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
23¼	13	MayerOs .92	6	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
7	3⅜	MaysJW .50	7	24	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	16	Mayts 1.30a	16	48	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	MBPGL .20e	4	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	6	418	40½	38⅜	39¾	+ 1⅛
14	7	McCord .96	4	39	10⅛	10	10⅛	
16½	1⅜	McCror .90p		32	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
107½	48⅜	McDer 1.20	7	627	71⅛	66	66⅞	— 3⅛
63¼	21¼	McDonalds	25	1685	42⅞	41⅜	41¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	7⅜	McDonD .40	4	286	12⅜	12	12	⅛
23¼	11⅜	McGEd 1.50	12	145	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
9⅛	5⅜	McGrwH .55	8	x457	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	12⅜	M GH pf1.20		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	McGrg Don	6	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
62¾	18	McIntyre	9	z330	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
35½	9½	McKee .80a	6	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	15⅜	McLean .72	5	57	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅜
17¼	12⅜	McLout 1.60	4	75	15¼	14¾	15	
11⅞	6⅛	McNeil .80	6	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19⅜	11¼	MeadCo 1.20	3	76	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
28¼	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	9	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	6	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
11⅞	4¾	MelvilSh .48	6	282	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
7½	2¼	Menasc .12t	10	34	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45	28¼	MercStr .80	9	13	38	37⅜	37½	— ⅛
86	46⅜	Merck 1.40	27	934	77	76	76⅞	+ ⅞
11⅜	7	Meredith .70	4	26	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
16½	6½	MerrLyn .55	15	1376	16⅛	15¼	15½	— ⅛
43⅞	18⅜	MesaPet .05	55	204	23⅛	21⅜	21½	— 1⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	8	36	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
25½	14⅜	MestaM 1.20	11	19	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	9¾	MGM 2.38e	6	153	32¾	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	12⅜	MGM wi		104	13⅜	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	4¼	Metrom .50	8	283	9⅛	8⅛	8⅜	—
47½	29	MetE pf3.90		z30	40	39	39	— 1½
95	61	MetE pf3.12		z50	73	73	73	— 1⅜
45½	6⅜	MGIC In .10	8	1004	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ 1⅜
16½	8	MichGs 1.10	8	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—
16½	10⅜	MhTube 1.20	4	6	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	8¼	Microdot .60	4	43	12⅛	11⅞	12	
21	7⅜	MicRoTek	7	52	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
17¾	9½	MidC Tl 1.04	8	25	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19	9½	MidSUt 1.26	7	381	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	1⅜	Midind Mlg	4	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	8⅜	MidldRoss 1	4	74	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅜	MilesLb 1.08	7	180	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	4	MiltBrd .36a	7	121	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
80½	43	VINMM 1.25	21	1032	58⅜	56⅜	57	+ 1⅜
19⅛	12⅜	MinnPL 1.46	8	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
14	9	MirroAl .96	8	2	10½	10⅜	10⅛	
21	4⅜	MissnEq .28	7	83	11⅜	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
24⅜	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	x92	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅜
15⅛	10	MoPac pf 1		24	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	6	10	19⅜	18	19⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	MoPSv .84b	6	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
55½	30⅜	MobilOl 3.40	4	1416	42½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
1¾	1½	Mobil Home		56	3	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	8⅜	Mohas 1.20	14	7	12¼	12½	12½	— ⅛
4½	1	Mohk Data		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅜	8¼	MohkRub 1	9	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
28	13½	Molycrp .48	5	48	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞	— ½
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	4	29	12⅛	11⅜	12	+ ½
8⅛	4	Monarm Ind	3	43	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	5⅜	MonrEq .44	8	471	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
69½	39⅜	Monsan 2.40	6	933	57⅜	55	55½	+ ⅛
77⅜	49½	Mons pf2.75		5	62½	61	62⅛	+ 3
36⅞	21¾	MonDU 2.08	7	19	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	20¾	MonPw 1.80	8	119	25⅜	24⅜	25	— ⅛
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		46	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .72e	9	140	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	28⅜	MoorMc 1.40	4	248	46	45½	45⅞	+ 1⅜
69½	40⅜	Morgan 1.80	14	379	60⅜	59⅜	59½	+ ⅜
29½	11¼	MorrsKn .88	5	15	17⅜	17	17	+ ¼
6⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		8	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	MorseS .61e	6	165	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	1	MtgeTr Am		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	8	245	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
61⅞	31⅜	Motorola .70	29	572	50⅜	48⅞	49⅜	+ 2⅜
34⅜	25⅜	MtFuel 1.20	13	158	30⅜	28⅜	28⅞	— 1⅛
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	25	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4	Munford .36	5	26	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	Munfd pf.40		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Munsng 1.08	48	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	MurphC 1.20	6	22	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
35⅜	14⅜	MurpOll .60	4	108	21	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
26	16⅜	MurryOh 1	4	9	15	15	15	+ ⅛
17	11⅜	MutlOm 1.32		16	16½	15⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	3⅜	MyersL .60	8	x30	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛

N

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	12	205	34	30½	33½	
31¼	13	NalcoCh .60	20	150	27⅜	26⅜	27¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	4	NarcoScl .60	9	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	15	NashuaC .60	6	156	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	6¼	NatAirl .50	5	865	10⅜	10¼	10	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅜	N Avia .69e		93	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	NatCan .53	5	349	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅜	N Can pf1.50		21	22	22	22	+ ⅛
47½	25½	N Chem .28	30	135	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	+ ½
13	4⅜	NatCityL .90		27	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
43½	26⅜	NatDet 2.52	5	24	34½	34	34¼	+ ¼
16⅞	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	4	391	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	16⅜	NatFuelG 2	6	12	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	8	NatGyp 1.05	8	167	13⅜	12⅜	13	
4⅜	1⅜	Nat Homes		44	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅜	NatInd .20	3	36	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
12	9¾	NtInd pf1.25		2	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11¼	⅛	NatMtge Fd		5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
32½	22⅜	N Pres 1.10a	5	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	6¼	Nat Semicn	16	2977	23⅜	21⅜	21¾	— ½
11⅜	5⅞	N Svoind .72	6	89	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
20⅜	10⅜	N Stand .90	4	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
58½	29½	N Starch .80	15	9	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	30½	NatStl 2.60a	4	51	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Nat Tea		10	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
80⅜	30⅜	Natoma 1.20	3	x390	42⅜	39⅜	39⅞	— 2⅜
40½	13⅜	NCR Cp .72	7	720	25⅜	24⅜	24⅞	— ¾
11¼	5½	Neptune .40	8	3	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	152	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	21	NevP pf2.30		z610	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
20	16	NevP pf1.60		z200	17½	17½	17½	
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.78	7	x83	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
15⅜	8⅜	NEnGE 1.28	7	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	x16	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	7⅜	Newhall .26	9	18	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
36⅜	16⅜	Newmt 1.60	4	403	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
111	60½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
23⅜	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	104	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
48	33	NYSE pf3.75		z30	41	41	41	
25	17⅜	NYSE pf2.12		4	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
14⅜	7⅜	NiaMP 1.18	6	198	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
60	38½	NiaM pf 4.95		z20	49½	43½	43½	
45¼	28	NiaM pf 3.60		z10	36	36	36	+ 1
42½	28	NiaM pf 3.40		z60	34	34	34	+ 1
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.05e		57	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	NL Ind 1	4	339	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	8⅜	NLT Cp .60	7	313	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅜
80¼	50⅛	NorfkWn 5	6	102	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅜
18½	12⅜	Norlin 1.25	3	27	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
27⅜	10	Norris 1.12	6	52	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
48	15	NoACoal .80	8	39	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	6⅜	NoAMI 2.01e	4	33	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	6	31	17⅜	16¼	17⅛	+ 1
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	4	37	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	NoCeAir wt		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	353	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	7⅜	NoCenGs .68	8	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
24⅜	15	NolIGas 1.92	8	14	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	—
25	17⅜	NolG pf1.90		3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	11⅜	NIndPS 1.36	8	94	15⅜	14⅞	14⅜	— ⅜
56⅜	33⅜	NNGs 3.10a	5	443	54⅜	53⅛	54⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	15⅜	NoStPw 1.58	9	199	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
53	37½	NSPw pf4.10		z10	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z20	44	44	44	+ ½
8⅜	2⅜	Northgt .65e	6	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	15½	Northrp 1.60	5	69	27	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
30	18	Nrthp pf1.45		6	26½	26⅛	26½	+ 1⅛
27¼	10⅜	NwsNAirl .45	6	1566	19⅜	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
65¼	23⅛	NwtBnc 1.68	9	84	37⅜	35⅜	37¼	+ 1¼
20½	11⅛	NwE cfl.20e	4	33	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¼	NwInd 1.20	3	109	27⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6¼	NwstInd wt		72	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
84½	58	NwInd pfA5		7	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ 1⅛
64	40	NwHn pf4.20		21	61	58⅜	60	+ 1⅜
24⅛	8¾	NwtNL 1.63e	6	55	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	24¼	NwtStl 2.40a	9	5	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	19⅜	Norton 1.70	5	29	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
18½	8⅛	NortSim .40	11	1253	19	17⅜	18⅜	+ 1½
39⅛	10	NorlS pf1.60		111	41¼	39⅜	40⅜	+ 2
19½	10¼	NucorCp .24	4	56	16⅞	15⅜	16⅞	+ 1¼
23⅜	12½	NVF 5.40t	1	34	18	17⅜	17½	— ⅜

O

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13	5	Oak Ind .40	3	41	9	8½	9	+ 1
13⅜	6¾	Oakite P .84	7	19	10	9½	10	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅜	OcciPet .25e	3	x974	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
50⅜	34	OccidPt pf 4		x41	51	50⅜	50½	+ ⅜
49⅜	31	OcciP pf3.60		x45	47⅜	45⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	19¼	OcciP pf2.16		x6	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
20½	11½	OgdenCp 1	4	135	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
31	22⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		6	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
21⅜	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	219	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
105½	103	OhE pf 10.76		z2970	104¾	104	104	— ½
53	43	OhEd pf4.40		z50	49	49	49	+ 1½
89	60	OPwC pf7.60		z40	70	69¾	70	
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	31	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
11½	9	OklGE pf.80		z190	10½	10½	10½	
23⅜	14½	OklaNG 1.40	9	57	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
19⅛	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	115	19	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	44	15⅞	15⅜	15¼	+ ½
10⅜	6⅞	Omark .50	3	20	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
13	6½	Oneida .76	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
19⅜	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	9	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	Orange .12	8	193	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞	
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	162	29¼	27½	29	+ 1⅜
24½	10	OutMar 1.20	9	251	17⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅜	OutletCo .75	4	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
19½	9	OvernitT .80	4	32	12⅛	11⅞	12	
26¾	8⅜	OverShip .15	4	118	12⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
51⅜	25⅜	OwenCn .88	16	322	39¼	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
42¾	26⅜	OwenIll 1.72	7	168	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
17½	7	OxfrdInd .48	3	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛

P

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
19⅜	10½	PacAS 1.20a		29	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.83	7	229	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅜	PacLtg 1.48	8	27	18	17¾	17¾	
35¼	12⅞	PacPetrl .25	9	70	20	19⅜	19⅜	
25½	13⅜	PacPw 1.48	9	108	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
17¼	12	PacTT 1.20	9	x18	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
85½	66⅜	PacTT pf 6		y40	74½	73½	74½	+ 1
12	8	PacTin .80e	4	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
5½	1⅜	Paine Webb		107	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	6⅛	PalW pf1.30		x3	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅛	PalmBc .25	4	61	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Pamida nc	9	415	7½	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	PanAm Air		1237	5⅛	4⅞	4¾	— ⅛
38¼	19½	PanhEP 2	7	101	33⅜	32½	32½	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Paprcft .60b	5	28	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Pgrgas .98	7	32	11½	11⅜	11½	
27⅞	12¾	ParHan 1.12	5	33	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	11¼	ParkPen .64	7	4	21⅜	21⅜	21½	
24⅞	9⅞	Pasco Inc	6	47	16⅛	15⅞	16	
12⅜	5½	PaylNw .30	7	13	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
32	8⅜	PeabGa .08r	11	x236	18⅜	14⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1	Penn Cent		179	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	51	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	Penn Fruit		4	3⅛	3	3	
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	19	536	60¼	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
61	38¼	PeCo pf4.62		12	51	50⅞	50¾	+ ⅛
73	13	PaPwLt 1.88	4	x96	18½	18	18⅛	
130	101	PaPL pf 13		y2030	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅛
100½	67	PaPL pf8.00		y50	85	85	85	+ ⅛
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		y160	51	51	51	+ ⅛
25⅜	14⅜	Pennwlt 1.26	8	169	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
40	29	Penwl pf2.53		9	37½	36	37½	+ 1⅛
22½	15⅛	Penwl pf1.50		3	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
30½	13¾	Pennzol 1.23	5	754	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
52	67	Pennz pfB 8		2	79⅛	79½	78⅞	— ⅛
41½	17⅜	Pennz pf1.33		2	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	9	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34½	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	167	34¾	33¾	34¼	+ 1
71¾	29¾	PepsiCo 1.40	15	x234	56⅜	53⅛	56	+ 2⅛
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	28	173	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅛	PetInc 1.48	7	17	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15¼	10¾	PetInc pf 1		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
14½	9	PetInc pf.80		11	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
16½	6	PeterPl .80	20	84	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
50	20½	PetrieStr .80	18	165	48⅞	47½	48½	+ 1⅛
15⅜	7½	Petrolan .44	7	232	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
33⅜	16½	Petrol pf1.37		3	33	32	33	+ 1
27¼	14¼	Petrim 2.01e		14	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
45	21⅜	Pfizer .76a	19	x1205	36⅞	35	36½	+ 1⅛
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	6	289	34	33¼	33½	+ 1⅛
19½	9⅜	PhilaEl 1.64	7	196	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z180	88	88	88	+ ⅛
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z50	81	81	81	— ⅛
99	54½	PhilE pf7.80		z240	73	73	73	+ 1
59	36	PhilE pf4.68		z20	46	46	46	+ 1
54½	32	PhilE pf4.30		z103	40½	40½	40½	+ 1½
20½	13⅜	PhilSub 1.30	6	12	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
61½	34½	PhilMorr .90	15	1245	48¼	47	47	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Philips Ind		30	3	2⅞	3	
71⅜	31⅜	PhillPet 1.60	8	567	46	44	44⅜	— 1⅛
9⅜	3½	PhillVnH .40	25	61	4⅛	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	5⅜	PickwK 1.37t	4	70	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅜	PiedNG 1.28	5	9	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Impr	10	21	3½	3⅜	3½	
51	31⅜	Pillsbry 1.80	10	334	55	50⅜	53½	+ 2⅜
25	13½	PionNG 1.20	9	55	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅛	PitneyB .60	9	781	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ 1
16¼	12⅞	PittFrg .80b	20	3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
46½	23¼	Pittston .80a	6	797	40⅜	38¼	38⅜	— 1½
24¼	12	Pizza Hut	12	719	25	23½	23⅜	+ 1⅛
3⅜	1½	Plan Resrch	7	75	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¼	2	Plgyboy .12	6	66	3	3	3	
18⅜	6¼	Plessey .93e	5	76	14⅜	14½	14½	
20	3⅜	PNB M .96e	6	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
88½	14⅛	Polaroid .32	25	1722	22⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
43¾	3⅛	Ponderosa	5	999	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
21¼	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	5	19	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	
19⅜	12⅜	Portec 1b	4	10	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19⅞	12¼	PorlGE 1.58	8	37	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25½	20⅜	Potlatch 1.40	5	11	27	27	27	
14⅜	8⅜	PotmEl 1.16	7	141	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
56¾	48½	PotEl pf5.50		z50	54	54	54	+ 1
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z10	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ½
36⅜	23½	PotEl pf2.44		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
28⅞	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	162	27⅛	26	27	+ 1½
9	5½	Premier .32	6	5	8½	8⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	23	308	98½	96½	96¾	+ 1⅛
6⅜	5⅛	ProdRsh .30	4	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	16¾	Proterin 1a	2	15	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
10	3⅜	PSA Inc	11	313	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	129	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ¼
21	18½	PSvEG 1.72	7	241	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
17⅜	11⅜	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
33⅜	23⅜	PSvInd 2.56	9	110	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
47	36½	PS nd pf3.50		z10	42¼	42¼	42¼	
14	10	PSInd pf1.04		z200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅛	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	33	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
19½	10⅜	PSvNM 1.20	7	10	14¼	14	14½	
9	2⅜	Pubickr .19t	6	292	8⅜	7¾	8	— ⅜
7¾	2¼	Puebloin .30	4	43	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
28⅜	16½	PugSPL 1.98	6	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
80½	35⅜	Pullmn 1.70	8	276	49⅜	48½	48¾	+ ⅜
13	7¼	PurexCp .88	7	74	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
6	1	Purim Fach		41	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	9	x108	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜

Q

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
31¼	11	QuakOat .80	11	459	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
76	38¼	QukOat pf 3		2	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ 1½
30	13¾	QuakStO .64	11	182	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ½
12⅜	3⅜	Questor .25r		97	6	5⅞	5⅞	

R

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
46⅜	29	RalstonP .90	16	447	42⅜	40⅜	42	+ 1⅜
8⅜	2	Ramada .12	9	1621	4¼	4	4	
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	6	39	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	90	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	Raybest 1.50	4	6	22⅜	22¼	22½	
14	6⅛	Raymint .40	6	14	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
39⅜	20	Raythen .80	8	352	31⅜	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
21½	9¼	RCA 1	10	778	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		21	47¼	47	47	— ½
3½	1	vjReadg Co		11	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
3⅜	¾	vjReadg 2pf		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
46¾	11¼	RdgBate .35	6	286	19⅜	17½	17½	— 1⅜
7⅞	1⅜	Redman Ind		74	3⅛	3	3	
20¼	6⅜	ReeceCp .74	5	82	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
21½	8½	Reed Tool	10	40	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
22	15⅜	Reeves 1.80	4	6	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
17⅞	7⅜	ReichCh .60	3	101	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅜	Reliab St .60	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
23⅞	9¼	RelianEl .90	5	159	14¼	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
40⅜	19	Relia pf1.60		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— 1
11⅞	4¾	ReliaGrp .40		24	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ½
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		12	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
26⅜	13⅜	ReG pfB2.20		7	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	266	2⅛	2	2	
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	5	22	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	1	RepMtg Inv		19	2½	2⅜	2½	
29⅜	20⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	433	28⅜	27¾	28½	+ ½
9¼	3⅜	ResrvOil .72	6	327	7⅜	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅜
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	9	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	15	85	28½	27½	28	+ ⅜
13¼	5⅞	RevCop .25e	3	145	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
63	38¾	Revlon 1.20	17	216	64½	63	63½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	10⅜	Rexnrd 1.12	6	39	18½	17⅞	18¼	
37	25¼	Rexn pf2.50		1	32½	32½	32½	+ 1⅜
34¼	22	Rexn pf2.36		8	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
56¼	37¼	Reylnd 2.88	7	661	52⅞	51¾	52¾	+ 1⅛
63	35¼	Reyln pf2.25		x7	56¾	56	56¾	+ 2⅛
26½	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	276	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	3⅞	ReySec .50a	14	113	10¼	9⅜	10	+ ¼
13⅜	8¾	Richardsn 1	5	13	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
30¼	13¾	RichMer .64	11	448	20⅜	19⅜	20½	+ ⅜
20¼	9¼	Richmnd .80	7	85	14⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	9½	RiegelT 1.20	3	30	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16¼	7¾	RioGran .60	5	20	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18¾	2½	RiteAid .12	13	861	8⅜	7¾	7⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	10¼	RivlanF .90	10	55	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
17½	8⅜	Robshaw .90	9	57	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	12⅜	Robrtsn 1.30	6	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	14	327	14⅞	14	14⅜	
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	8	23	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅜	RochTel .76	9	14	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Rockowr .44	3	27	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	18	Rockwllnt 2	5	194	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
72½	48	RkInt pf4.75		3	54	54	54	— ½
25½	16	RkInt pf1.35		23	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
94¼	43⅜	RohmH 1.28	12	236	67¾	64⅜	67½	+ 4⅜
20½	8	Rohrlnd .90	5	71	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	6⅜	Rollinsin .25	14	228	18¾	17¾	18⅜	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Ronson .28	9	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15½	8⅜	Roper 1.10	4	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
29⅛	12¼	RorerA .90	13	121	25	24	24⅜	+ ⅞
41⅛	16⅜	Rosario .40b	16	173	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜	
18½	6⅜	RoyCCol .64	11	120	11	10⅜	11	+ ½
36½	22¼	RoylD 2.71e	3	202	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
7½	2⅜	Roylind .45t	8	73	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	x20	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	9⅜	Rubbrm .36	22	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
15⅜	6¼	Rucker .20	6	x192	13⅞	12⅜	12½	— 1⅜
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	50	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
31½	3	Ryder Sys	6	1116	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛

S

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
47⅞	23⅜	SabineR .56	9	24	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Safegrd Ind	19	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
43⅞	29⅜	Safewy 1.80	13	920	41½	39⅞	41¼	+ 1⅜
7⅜	2¾	Saga Corp	4	302	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	4	144	40½	39¼	39⅜	
13⅜	8¼	StJoLtP 1.12	10	1	11	11	11	
39½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	126	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		77	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
30¼	18	StRegP 1.40	5	240	24½	23¼	23½	— ½
7⅜	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	15	4	4	4	
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	129	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	1⅜	Sendrs Asso		206	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅛
14	7⅜	Sengamo .70	3	57	12⅛	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	SJuanR .80r	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36	21⅛	SFeInd 1.80	6	190	27⅜	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅜
10	6⅜	SFeInd pf.50		25	8¼	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
50⅜	13	SanFeInt .30	9	417	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞	— ½
8	4⅜	SargWel .40	7	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	2⅛	Saul REst	6	104	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅜	6⅜	SavanE .84r	5	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅛	1⅜	Sav A Stop		30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	SavOOr .15e	8	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6	1⅜	SavinB Mch		221	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Saxon Ind	3	302	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	7	565	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Schaefer Cp	14	39	5	4⅜	4⅞	
75⅛	41½	SchergPl .80	27	565	63	62	62	+ ⅛
57⅛	13⅜	SchlitzBr .68	15	1117	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
103¾	73	Schlumb .90	25	629	103⅛	99⅜	101	+ 1⅜
13⅛	6⅛	SCM Cp .50	4	494	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	SCOAInd .40	5	33	6	5⅞	6	
15⅜	6⅜	ScottFd .44	4	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	8⅛	ScottPetz 1	7	279	13⅜	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	ScottFor .68	5	85	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅜	ScottPap .68	8	395	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	3⅜	Scottys .10	7	62	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
16⅛	7	ScovillMfg 1	6	82	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	24	Scovil pf2.50		293	30	30	30	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	ScudDuoVt		81	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	82	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا من الأجل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1975

ofit Falls Per Cent Unilever

a Cites Inflation Decline in Quarter

DON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—
at the Anglo-Dutch Uni-
group fell by 22 per cent in
arth quarter last year and
per cent over the full year,
ompany reported today.
main cause of the decline
higher interest charges in
ccasioned by the need for
stantial increase in working
due to inflation and
raw material costs, Uni-
said.
up net profit totaled £28
n in the quarter, down from
illion a year earlier, while
gs for the full year were
million, down from £159.9
n in 1973.
s for the quarter were £1.525
, up from £1.24 billion, and
e full year £5.831 billion, up
£4.492 billion.
lever Ltd., the British part
e combine, set a final
nd of 7.53 pence, making
ear's total 12.48 pence com-
with 10.83 pence in 1973.
ver of the Netherlands
ed a dividend of 4.32
rs, making a total of 7.25
rs, up from 6.71 guilders.

Cost Increases

he fourth quarter, Unilever
high raw-material prices,
ning inflationary cost in-
s and stringent price con-
continued to seriously affect
s, particularly those of its
and animal feed businesses
rope.
said its operations in chem-
paper, plastics and packag-
ffered from lower demand
run down of inventories
stomers.
the year as a whole, it
results from chemicals,
plastics and packaging
substantially better than in
In Europe, its profits from
ents and toilet preparations
maintained, but its food
nimal feeds companies had
ntend with difficult condi-
throughout the year and
profits fell.

Mitsubishi Chemical Net

KYO, March 4 (AP-DJ).—
rofit rose to 4.025 billion
$10.5 million) in the half
nded Jan. 31 at Mitsubishi
ical Industries Ltd., the
ny reported yesterday.
ompares with 2.837 billion
the same period a year
s totaled 378.681 billion
p from 183.886 billion yen.
ompany set an unchanged
nnual dividend of 2.5 yen.
nwhile Kirin Brewery Co.
et profit fell to 3.583 bil-
en in the half year from
billion yen in the same
of 1973.
s were 210.5 billion yen,
from 219.9 billion yen. The
ny's dividend is unchang-
3.75 yen.

. Study Urges l of Controls Price of Gas

SHINGTON, March 4 (Reu-
-The Federal Power Com-
urged deregulation of the
of new natural gas at the
ad in a study released here
recommendation, one of
listed as "imperatives for
" arose out of a four-year
of the natural gas in-
aid aggressive action was
to improve prospects for
ued levels of adequate
to the nation's gas con-
study also called for
de financing for the in-
coordination and op-
tion of resource develop-
on public lands, conserva-
nd efficient use of avail-
as and establishment of
m national energy balance
coal, oil, gas and
city.
urged orderly curtailment
required, and allocation
to highest priority end
It also recommended
nance of proper balance
n the need for energy and
mental considerations as
greatly expanded govern-
funding on energy research
velopment.
FPC said that information
ed by the survey and
available data showed the
's ability to meet present
ture demands for natural
as deteriorating rapidly,
uld continue to do so in
absence of aggressive
ves.

Nations Borrow 1 Million at IMF

SHINGTON, March 4
J).—The International
ary Fund announced ap-
today of about $460.8 mil-
oil credits to five coun-
n borrowed $355.5 million
borrowed $74.4 million,
a $17 million, Greece $12.5
and Haiti $1.1 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM to Borrow $600 Million

General Motors, in the throes of a major overhaul of its future models, will go to the capital markets to borrow a total of $600 million. The debt offering, GM's first since 1953, would be the largest fixed-income financing by an industrial company on record. It plans to offer $300 million of 30-year debentures and $300 million of 10-year notes. The borrowing apparently reflects GM's decision to press ahead with plans to almost completely revamp its new-car lineup over the next few years to yield smaller and lighter automobiles even though the current severe slump in the auto industry has seriously eroded profitability. For the U.S. industry as a whole, auto production in February fell 34 per cent from the depressed year-earlier levels. Production in the first two months was 32 per cent below the year-earlier figure. Chrysler registered the largest February production drop —a 51-per-cent decline. Ford registered a 49-per-cent decline.

CII, Honeywell-Bull Study Link

Negotiations on a link between Cie. Internationale Pour l'Informatique (CII), the core of the French data-processing industry, and the U.S.-French computer concern, Honeywell-Bull, are reportedly well-advanced, according to industry sources. Officials of both companies decline to comment, but acknowledge that talks are in progress. The move would be designed to strengthen France's position in Unidata, the compter consortium formed in 1973 by CII, Siemens of West Germany and Philips of the Netherlands. One plan under study reportedly calls for formation of a state-controlled holding that would purchase 51 per cent of Cie. Machines Bull, which owns 34 per cent of Honeywell-Bull. The holding company would then acquire 17 per cent of the computer company's shares from Honeywell for about $50 million. French capital would thus account for 51 per cent of the total. Such a link, the project's sponsors contend, would enable the deficit-ridden CII to compete on more favorable terms with its stronger partners in the tripartite agreement. And a healthier CII would eventually bolster Unidata itself, they say.

ICI Sets 12.5% Spending Increase

Imperial Chemical Industries, in disclosing its intention to increase its capital spending 12.5 per cent this year, says that by continuing to invest when business turns down "we can retain and expand our markets when conditions improve again." Sir Jack Callard, ICI chairman, says that of the £415 million of capital projects, about £230 million would be spent in Britain. Projects valued at about £60 million are set for Continental Europe, £90 million for the Americas and £35 million for other areas. Declining to break down figures for individual projects or identify the projects, Sir Jack says they will be disclosed as they are sanctioned during the year.

Esmark to Buy Playtex

Esmark of Chicago, the world's largest meat packer, and Rapid-American Corp., a holding company for major consumer-goods concerns, have announced an agreement calling for the acquisition for $210 million of International Playtex Co. by Esmark. Playtex is a Rapid-American division that produces girdles and brassieres and items for infant care. The $210 million in cash, notes and Esmark preferred stock to be received by Rapid-American will be used entirely to reduce its long-term debt. Esmark, formerly known as Swift & Co., says the acquisition is subject to a definite agreement to approval by both the Esmark and Rapid-American boards. A preliminary approval by federal regulatory agencies has been obtained for the merger.

Fed Aide Says Dollar at 'Ridiculously Low' Level

Floating Currency System Called a Failure

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 4.—Current dollar rates against certain European currencies are ridiculously low, according to Charles Coombs, retiring head of foreign currency operations at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

At a press conference yesterday to detail the Fed's foreign exchange market intervention during the past half-year, Mr. Coombs also said the current system of floating exchange rates has been a failure.

He said floating exchange rates serve to aggravate whatever period of a given cycle the exchange markets happen to be in.

Mr. Coombs, who will leave his post in June after 16 years, said floating exchange rates have served to over-emphasize whatever trend the foreign exchange market is in.

He implied that if there had been a system of fixed rates the wide market swings of recent months would probably not have occurred.

Comment on Dollar

Mr. Coombs asserted that the dollar has dropped to a "ridiculously low" level that fails to take into account recent increases in American exports and recent declines in some interest rates abroad.

He said international currency problems touched their low point in July, 1973, and the situation has been improving since then.

Increased international use of credit arrangements will be "the mainstay of any future financial system," he contended. The reserve assets of countries will be less important.

Such credit arrangements, he explained, include the Fed's agreements with 14 other central banks and the Bank for International Settlements to swap a total of $19.98 billion of currency; International Monetary Fund loans and related facilities.

In the period from August, 1974, through January, 1975, the Fed sold the equivalent of $742.3 million in deutsche marks, Swiss francs, guilders and Belgian francs to buy dollars, Mr. Coombs disclosed.

Dollar Recovers

LONDON, March 4 (Reuters).—The dollar recovered strongly on European currency markets today, aided by central bank intervention in several centers.

The dollar rose in Zurich to 2.44 Swiss francs from 2.399 yesterday.

It climbed to 2.2965 against the deutsche mark from 2.2785 DM and 4.17 against the French franc from 4.155 yesterday.

Sterling, though, dipped to $2.4375 from $2.432 yesterday.

The Bundesbank purchased $10 million at the Frankfurt fixing, while it was rumored that the Swiss National Bank was also intervening to bolster the dollar.

U.K. Reserves Rise in Month

LONDON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—Britain's monetary reserves rose by $231 million in February following official borrowing overseas of $340 million, the Treasury said today.

At the end of February monetary reserves were equivalent to $7.064 billion compared with $6.833 billion at the end of January and $5.966 billion at the end of February 1974.

During February, Britain drew down the remaining $300 million of a $2.5-billion credit facility arranged by the Treasury in March 1974.

Another $40 million was added to reserves from overseas borrowing by government agencies.

The reserve figures indicated that there was an inflow of capital from abroad apart from official borrowing overseas.

The size of the inflow depends on how large Britain's current account deficit was in February. That estimate will not be released until mid-March.

However, assuming that Britain's current account deficit in February was the same as January's $312 million, the inflow would have been in the order of $200 million.

Under international accounting practice, monetary reserve changes are equal to the current account balance and capital balance. Thus, if the February current account deficit happened to match January's $312-million deficit and official borrowing totaled $340 million, another capital inflow of $203 million would be needed to make reserves rise $231 million.

Cost of Gasoline Is Declining Slightly for European Users

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 4 (NYT).—European consumers are starting to pay less for gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products, reflecting the growing world surplus of oil and the increase in the value of their currencies against the dollar.

The most dramatic retail price cuts have taken place in Switzerland, but in practically every country there has been some downward pressure on the price structure, the first to reach consumers since crude oil prices were quadrupled some 15 months ago.

The Swiss have cut gasoline prices about 10 per cent over the last six months. So heavy is the oversupply in oil products in that country that a refinery jointly owned by the Shell group and Gulf Oil Corp. in western Switzerland has closed down for three weeks.

Elsewhere in Europe, industry sources report, refineries are operating well below capacity.

In France, where the oil market is controlled in effect by the state, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has promised price reductions for consumers in April if the February customs figures show, as expected, a lower cost for imported oil in that month.

A service station in southern Paris is already offering what it calls "giant rebates" to motorists getting on the Paris-Lyons throughway—cuts of some 10 per cent from the normally quoted price for extra of 1.80 francs a liter.

At points near London and in the West German Ruhr area, high-volume stations at major intersections or at shopping centers are offering similar rebates or other promotions.

In Britain, one technique has been to give more trading stamps, which customers save to exchange for gifts. A gasoline station near London says it is giving away five times more stamps than it did before prices started to soften.

Since late 1973, gasoline prices in most European countries have risen from 50 to nearly 100 per cent, which has tended to discourage driving.

Official French figures show that gasoline consumption fell 4 per cent in 1974. A warmer than usual winter has reduced heating oil use by 15 per cent. Similar trends have been experienced in other countries.

Although heating oil, like gasoline, is up sharply in price over year-ago levels, some dealers have made small price cuts in the last few weeks.

The major oil companies, which have complained on numerous occasions that their profit margins have been squeezed by national price control authorities, especially in Italy and France, have been resisting the trend towards lower retail prices.

And so far, except in Switzerland and parts of the Ruhr, the cuts have been marginal.

Company Reports

Aetna Life and Casualty

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	22.7	51.2
Profits (millions)	14.99	50.5
Per Share	0.28	0.95
Year		
Revenue (millions)	151.6	194.98
Profits (millions)	153.8	197.7
Per Share	2.89	3.71

Boeing

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,006.0	942.8
Profits (millions)	19.2	13.9
Per Share	0.91	0.65
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,731.0	3,335.0
Profits (millions)	72.4	51.2
Per Share	3.42	2.38

F. W. Woolworth

Year (to Jan. 31)	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,151.2	1,038.9
Profits (millions)	26.0	55.7

Gulf & Western

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	642.9	534.2
Profits (millions)	32.71	23.96
Per Share	2.11	1.38
Share Diluted	1.76	1.25
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,265.4	1,056.8
Profits (millions)	64.16	46.50
Per Share	4.11	2.66
Share Diluted	3.45	2.43

H. J. Heinz

Third Quarter (to Jan. 29)	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	369.0	343.0
Profits (millions)	11.65	9.5
Per Share	0.77	0.63
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,210.3	1,062.7
Profits (millions)	40.5	34.2
Per Share	2.68	2.26

Litton Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	829.3	730.6
Profits (millions)	8.8	11.7
Per Share	0.22	0.28
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,684.9	1,386.6
Profits (millions)	17.1	22.6
Per Share	0.42	0.54

Pepsico

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	563.1	542.8
Profits (millions)	24.8	28.1
Per Share	1.05	0.97
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,080.8	1,697.9
Profits (millions)	87.4	79.6
Per Share	3.69	3.36

Zenith Radio

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	262.0	315.5
Profits (millions)	8.7	17.5
Per Share	0.46	0.92
Year		
Revenue (millions)	910.5	1,005.2
Profits (millions)	12.0	55.0
Per Share	0.63	2.90

Lower Interest Rates, Oil Price Hopes Cited

N.Y. Stocks Gain as Volume Nears Record

NEW YORK, March 4 (IHT).—Prices closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today as volume soared to the second-highest level in the history of the exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.61 points to 747.74. It had been up more than 15 points earlier in the session. Advancing issues outnumbered declines about 970 to 510.

Volume totaled 34.14 million shares compared with 24.1 million shares traded yesterday. The record is 35.16 million shares set Feb. 13 this year. The previous second-highest was 32.13 million registered on Jan. 27.

Lawrence Lewis, vice-president at Pershing & Co., said the heavy trading resulted mainly from "concentrated institutional buying in traditional name stocks.

"Money on the sidelines began to move early in the session by managers who have held back and were afraid of being left behind," he said.

Alan Shaw, first vice-president at Harris Upham & Co., said the surge of buying was encouraged by continuing lower interest rates and the possibility of an easing of oil prices. He said trading was also stimulated by reports of dissension among the leaders of oil producing nations over the price of crude and production levels.

Mr. Shaw said that toward the end of the session the market appeared to be "fairly overextended." That brought on selling and some profit-taking, he said.

Some brokers said some buying during the session resulted from an apparent compromise by President Ford with Congress on his energy program.

Motorola gained 2 3/8 to 49-3/8. The company said it had no explanation for the increase "except that it may be part of the general upward trend of semiconductor stocks." Fairchild Camera, which had been up 1 3/8 earlier in the session, closed down 7/8 at 30 1/2 and National Semiconductor dropped 1/2 to 21 3/4. Charles Sporck, National Semiconductor president, said nothing unusual had occurred in the company to account for the activity.

Golden West Financial rose 1-3/8 to 12 1/4 and Financial Federation gained 5/8 to 10 3/4. An article on the Dow Jones news service and in the Wall Street Journal said saving and loan issues appear to be making a comeback.

IBM dropped 5 1/2 to 214 1/2. Justice Department attorneys under pressure from a federal judge agreed to start their anti-trust suit trial against IBM on May 19.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.05 to 77.81.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.56 to 73.56.

In Chicago a buying move aided by short covering lifted wheat futures by 9 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but other grains closed on an uneven tone.

U.S. Opposes Curb on Alien Funds

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP).—The Ford administration opposed today legislation which would empower the President to bar any foreigners from buying 5 per cent or more of a company's stock.

Spokesmen for the Treasury and State Departments also opposed provisions aimed at discouraging U.S. companies with sizable foreign investments from yielding to pressure to comply with boycotts such as the Arab blacklist of companies dealing with Israel.

The spokesmen testified at a Senate banking subcommittee hearing on legislation co-sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams jr., D-N.J., and Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass.

The bill would require all foreign investors to notify the government in advance of any plans to acquire 5 per cent or more of the stock of a U.S. company.

It would permit the President to prohibit such a transaction "if he deems it appropriate for the national security, to further the foreign policy, or to protect the domestic economy of the United States," Sen. Williams said.

Amendment Seeks Bar

An amendment introduced yesterday would permit freezing of the voting rights of a foreign investor and sale of the investor's interest in the company if the investor pressures the company to participate in a boycott similar to the Arab blacklist.

The administration witnesses, however, said adequate safeguards already exist. The Williams-Brooke legislation "might well have the effect of discouraging investments which we would find desirable," said Charles Robinson, under secretary of state for economic affairs.

Permitting the President to prohibit foreigners from buying sizable interests in U.S. companies "violates approximately 15 of our treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation," Mr. Robinson said.

Supporting Mr. Robinson's view, Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said that "We hope that investors from many areas will come here, and specifically we hope that investors from the OPEC countries will make substantial investments here."

Investment Estimate

The OPEC countries—members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, composed primarily of Mideast oil producers —invested only $1 billion in U.S. companies last year and "I would be extremely surprised if we were able to attract as much as $5 billion of OPEC funds into long-term investment in the United States in 1975," Mr. Bennett said.

He added that the administration is determined not to let foreign investors "use economic pressure to force U.S. firms to take action on matters unrelated to their business relationships."

After the apparent reference to the Arab blacklist, Mr. Bennett added, "We are not aware of any occasions in which a U.S. firm has succumbed to such pressure."

Mr. Bennett said an interagency review group had decided that a high-level interagency committee should be established to serve as a focal point for insuring that foreign investments here are consistent with the national interest.

He said an office to serve that committee should be created to monitor such foreign investment and analyze trends in various investment categories and the possible impact of "significant" individual investment proposals.

Mr. Bennett also said the interagency group agreed that procedures should be negotiated with other governments for advanced consultation with the United States on prospective major direct investments in the country.

U.S. Warns Banks

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI).—The Controller of the Currency has issued a warning to national banks to refuse large deposits, loans or other business from Arab investors which require the exclusion of Jews from the bank's ownership or management.

James E. Smith, in a Feb. 24 letter to banks under his regulation, said, "Discrimination based on religious affiliation or racial heritage is incompatible with the public function of a banking institution in this country."

Mr. Smith said bank examiners have been instructed to watch out for any exclusionary practices but indicated he does not know whether such incidents have taken place.

House Votes Measure On Lower Loan Rates

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP-DJ).—The House passed a resolution today expressing the sense of Congress that the Federal Reserve Board should conduct monetary policy during the first half of this year so as to lower long-term interest rates.

The resolution does not have the effect of law, but Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, said he expects the Fed to comply.

All these bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January 31, 1975

CITY OF HELSINKI
(Republic of Finland)

18,000,000 European Units of Account
10% Bonds due 1983

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

European Banking Company Limited — Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Commercial de France — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Union Bank S.A.L. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

These bonds have been placed, among others, by

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Bank of America International Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque du Benelux S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Ippa S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank -
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Général S.A. de Banque — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Europartners Securities Corporation — Finacor
First Boston (Europe) Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Hambros Bank Limited
Helsingin Osakepankki — Interunion-Banque — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V.
Helsingfors Aktiebank
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Mercur-Bank S.A. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordic Bank Limited — Orion Bank Limited — Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki Oy
Nordiska Föreningsbanken AB
Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken — Scandinavian Bank Limited — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Svenska Handelsbanken — Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E. Société Anonyme
F. van Lanschot Bankiers — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12555	Abitibi	$ 10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
1225	Acklands	$ 13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
1376	Acres Ltd	$ 7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4150	Asnico E	$ 6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
300	Agra Ind	$ 6	6	6	
6117	Alta Gas A	$ 13¼	13	13	— ¼
320	Algo Cent	$ 12½	12½	12½	
1000	Alliance B	465	460	465	+15
800	Alminex	$ 5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
42	Argus C pr	$ 12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
3060	Atco A	$ 17½	17½	17½	
803	BP Can	$ 11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
4700	Banister C	$ 7¼	7	7	— ¼
9573	Bank N S	$ 42⅝	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅞
910	Baton B	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10511	Bell Canad	$ 48	47¾	47⅞	
1830	Beth Cop A	$ 9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
750	Block Bros	305	300	300	
1000	Bovis Cor	115	115	115	— 3
1210	Bramalea	$ 5½	5¼	5½	
4000	Brameda	71	71	71	+ 4
875	Brenda M	370	365	370	+ 5
800	BC Forest	$ 14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
2026	BC Phone	$ 54⅝	53⅝	54	— ⅜
3650	Brunswk	385	380	385	+10
1500	Budd Auto	5	495	495	— 5
307	Burns Fds	$ 11½	11½	11½	

Tokyo Exchange

March 4, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	242	Matsu E. Wks.	504
Canon	203	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	136
Dai Nip. Print.	405	Mitsubi Corp.	390
Fuji Bank	407	Mitsui Co.	328
Fuji Photo	325	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	163	Nippon Elec.	199
Honda Motor	598	Sharp	218
C. Itoh	450	Shiseido	937
Japan Air L.	1,700	Sony Corp	2,440
Kansai El. P.	755	Sumitomo Bk.	395
Kao Soap	331	Taisho Marine	324
Kirin Brewery	282	Takeda Chem.	232
Komatsu	306	Teijin	160
Kubota	342	Tokio Marine	537
Matsu E. Ind.	435	Toray	146
		Toyota Motor	487

JARDINE SELECTION N.V.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The supervisory board of directors announce the payment of an interim dividend amounting to U.S. 45 cents for the year ended 31 December, 1974, against presentation to the paying agent of dividend coupon No. 2 on or after 7 March, 1975.

By order of the supervisory board.

P.L.A. JAMIESON
Delegate member.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 4, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
790	Cad Frvw	$ 12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
2270	Cal Pow	$ 25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
12220	Camflo	$ 13¾	13	13½	— ½
2850	Campau A	$ 5⅛	5	5	
100	C Pakrs C	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
3730	Can Perm	$ 20	19¾	20	+ ½
900	C Tung	320	315	320	
500	C Cablesy	$ 12½	12½	12½	
5625	Cdn Cel	$ 6⅝	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
16661	C Imp Bank	$ 26½	25⅜	26¼	+ ½
19861	C Ind Gas	$ 7⅛	6⅞	7	
4873	Cdn Tire A	$ 43	41⅞	43	+1¼
2610	C Utilies	$ 9⅞	9¾	9¾	
1100	Cassiar	430	430	430	—10
2115	Celanese	380	375	375	+ 5
3625	Chieftan D	$ 7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
20	CHUM	$ 6½	6½	6½	
7600	Coch Will	136	131	131	— 1
620	C Holiday	370	360	370	+10
300	Con Bldg	264	260	264	+ 4
11515	Con Distrb	$ 7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2565	Cons Gas	$ 16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
1300	Craigmt	370	360	360	— 5
2580	Denison	$ 46½	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
8265	Dicknsn	$ 9¼	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
1890	Dofasco	$ 25	24⅝	25	
17355	Dom Store	$ 18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
100	Du Pont	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
2932	Dylex L A	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9530	East Mal	400	380	395	—10
825	Electro A	470	445	450	+20
1600	Emco	$ 7	7	7	+ ⅛
7825	Falcon C	$ 6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
5455	Falcon	$ 33⅞	33	33	— ⅞
575	Francana	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10000	Gen Distrb	$ 8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9650	Gnt Mascot	63	61	62	+ 2
4250	Gibraltar	455	435	435	— 5
1300	Granduc	125	125	125	+ 1
500	Granisle	$ 12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
600	GL Paper	$ 16½	16½	16½	
50	Gt W Life	$ 61	61	61	
1500	Greyhnd	$ 16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
500	Hambro C	230	215	230	+ 5
3250	Hawker S	$ 5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
1600	Hayes D A	440	425	425	
5700	Houston O	145	138	140	— 7
2853	H Bay Co	$ 17	16⅝	16⅝	
3453	Huron Eri	$ 26	26	26	
12426	IAC	$ 20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
200	Inland Gas	$ 8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1285	Int Mogul	330	320	320	—15
3890	Intpr Pipe	$ 14	13¾	13⅞	
4350	Inv Grp A	$ 7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
227	Jannock	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15325	Kaiser Re	$ 7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
4925	Kaps Tran	280	265	270	— 5
11700	Kerr A A	$ 12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
1900	Koffler	390	370	385	+15
1072	Labatt A	$ 19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
400	Lab Min	$ 25¼	25	25	— 1
2400	LOnt Cem	360	345	350	+ 5
100	LL Lac	188	180	180	
900	Lob Co A	$ 7	7	7	+ ⅛
175	Lob Co B	$ 7	7	7	
360	Loeb M	325	315	315	— 5
3800	Mcle H A	$ 7	7	7	
5865	MB Ltd	$ 23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
1410	M Lf Mills	$ 26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
3500	wlatlgml	85 15⅝	14⅝	15½	+ ¼
600	Met Stores	$ 15½	15½	15½	
1023	Microsyst	325	320	325	
17405	Moore	$ 46	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
800	Murphy	$ 5⅛	5	5	
25836	Nat Trust	$ 18	18	18	+ ⅛
5656	Noranda A	$ 33	32¾	32¾	+ ½
2389	Nor Elect	$ 23¼	23	23	— ⅛
1700	Orchan	325	310	310	
4300	Oshawa A	$ 6	6	6	
3900	Pamour	$ 10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
4450	PanCan P	$ 11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2	Patino N V	$ 12¾	12¾	12¾	
100	Pembin A	250	250	250	—10
400	Pembin B	255	255	255	+ 5
182	Petrofina	$ 21½	21½	21½	+ ½
3375	Pine Point	$ 30¼	30	30¼	
100	Pitts C	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
1550	Placer	$ 15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
3000	Que Sturg	$ 5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
800	Rayrock	95	95	95	— 5
1417	Read Ostr A	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
150	Reichhold	$ 25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
21972	Revnu Prp	112	107	107	— 4
25	Rothman	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
200	Scotts	$ 5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
7120	Shell Ian	$ 16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
8368	Sherritt	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2400	Siebens	$ 10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
400	Sigma	$ 31¼	30	30	—1½
22500	Simpsons	$ 8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
3594	Simpson S	$ 11	10⅞	11	
400	Slater Stl	$ 11	10¾	10¾	
3600	Slat W Can	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8550	Southm A	$ 28	27½	28	+ ½
550	St Brodcst	$ 9½	9½	9½	
3450	Stelco A	$ 28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
4225	Steep R	121	116	118	+ 2
13200	Sundale O	460	430	435	—15
1100	Tara	$ 16	15¾	16	
200	Teck Cor A	275	275	275	—10
300	Teck Cor B	230	225	225	— 5
3755	Texaco	$ 35	34¾	35	+ 1¼
14950	Thom N A	$ 12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
6087	Tor Dm Bk	$ 40⅝	40	40	+ ⅛
3360	Traders A	$ 12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
1150	Trans Mt	$ 11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
10668	TrCan PL	$ 11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
965	Un Carbid	$ 19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
3200	Un Gas	$ 8	7⅞	8	
319	Union Oil	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	
1000	U Keno	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
32640	U Siscoe	440	400	410	+15
3600	Upp Can	116	115	116	+ 1
7150	Voyager P	$ 6¾	6⅝	6½	
650	Weldwod	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
750	Wstzurne	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
1800	West Mine	179	175	179	+ 4
100	Westnhse	$ 12½	12½	12½	
925	Weston	$ 20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
200	White Pas	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
500	Willroy	153	153	153	— 2
3765	Woodwd A	$ 23¼	22¾	23¼	+ 1
3200	Yk Bear	218	205	210	— 8
2070	Yukon C	85	85	85	— 4

Total sales 2,513,897 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
200	Asbestos	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼	
10866	Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15½	15⅝	
3450	Bombard	335	320	335	+15
300	Can Cement	$ 10	10	10	
100	Cdn Indust	$ 17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
100	Cdnlnt Pow	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
700	Con Bath	$ 24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
49100	Dom Bridge	$ 20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
2700	Fncl Col	175	170	171	—19
976	Gaz Metro	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
875	Imasco	$ 29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
600	Ivaco	$ 12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
4150	Molson A	$ 16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
1550	Mont Trust	$ 13⅛	13	13	— ¼
4106	Power Cp	$ 10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅝
16375	Price Co	$ 13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
500	Rolland A	$ 7½	7	7½	
74138	Royal Bank	$ 30⅜	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅞
4600	Roy TrustA	$ 25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
409	Steinberg A	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	

Total sales 755,029 shares.

Market Summary

March 4, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sony Corp	417,900	8⅞	+ ⅛
Kresge SS	357,600	24⅝	+ ⅜
Nat Semicn	297,700	21⅜	— ½
Un Carbide	268,100	53⅝	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	248,700	26½	
Clorox Co	242,300	10½	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	231,500	51	+ ⅜
UAL Inc	224,600	21½	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	220,600	34⅝	+1
East Kodak	218,500	91⅛	+ ⅛
Disney W	217,100	41½	— ⅜
Macmillan	204,800	5⅝	
Beth Ind	202,100	8	+ ⅜
Am Airlin	193,100	9½	— ⅛
US Steel	183,900	51½	+1¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	34.14	24.10
Advances	952	1121
Declines	508	350
Unchanged	360	343
Total issues	1835	1814
New 1974-75 highs	69	34
New 1974-75 lows	4	2

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOil M	120,800	21⅝	—2½
Resrch Ctl	81,900	12¼	—1⅛
Syntex Corp	76,400	33⅝	+ ⅜
ImperOil A	72,800	26¼	— ⅜
Sambos Rst	62,100	13¾	+ ⅜
Solitron	51,800	2⅝	+ ⅜
Permaner	45,400	1⅞	— ⅛
Champ Ho	37,000	3¼	— ⅛
US Filter	36,300	7½	— ⅜
Fly Dia Oil	35,700	14⅝	— ⅞

Approx total stock sales 3,210,000
Stock sales year ago 3,220,220

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
78.45	77.76	77.81	—0.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	761.66	773.23	753.83	757.74	+ 4.61
20 Trn	167.81	171.50	165.93	168.02	+ 1.48
15 Utl	80.23	81.29	79.59	80.30	+ 0.29
65 Stk	241.26	245.26	238.81	240.63	+ 1.54

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	95.62	92.70	93.47	+0.62
20 Railroads	39.76	38.62	39.10	+0.29
55 Utilities	40.87	39.86	40.32	+0.07
500 Stocks	85.43	82.85	83.56	+0.53

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	44.73	44.13	44.13	+0.30
Industrials	48.95	48.19	48.19	+0.34
Transportation	32.48	31.97	31.97	+0.22
Utilities	31.57	31.48	31.48	+0.13
Finance	48.20	47.79	47.79	+0.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 3	256,404	435,661	3,267
March 2	182,362	328,569	3,108
Feb. 28	201,282	292,074	2,220
Feb. 26	208,874	356,529	4,534
Feb. 25	206,917	429,585	5,082
Feb. 24	233,424	414,944	5,028

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
34¾	19⅜	SeabCL 2.20	4	366	29⅝	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	SeabWA .14r	9	339	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
47⅜	24½	Seagram .80	15	40	37	36¾	37	+ ⅜
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13½	6⅝	SealdPw .72	6	14	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅜	SearleG .46	15	1434	22⅛	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
90⅜	41½	Sears 1.60a	16	820	65⅜	64⅜	65	+ 2⅛
3½	1⅜	Seatrain Lin		68	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
66½	16⅞	Sedcolnc .33	9	150	27	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	SvcCpInt .10	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	5¼	Servmt .60	5	219	8½	7½	8¼	+ ¾
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	6	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	4	20	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
72⅞	30⅝	ShellOil 2.40	5	x272	43¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
24½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	3	8	24	23¾	24	+ 1
9	4	ShelrGl .56	4	72	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
30½	21½	ShelrGl pf 3		2	30½	30	30½	+ 1
16½	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.36		4	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
40⅜	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	6	46	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
68	52	Shr W pf4.40		z10	65½	65⅜	65½	+ 1¼
17⅞	7⅜	SierrPac .92	6	79	10⅛	10	10	
22¾	12¾	SignalCo .90	2	115	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
48½	29	Signal pf2.20		9	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	12½	Signal pf 1		5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
42½	18½	SignodeCp 1	10	118	32⅛	31	32	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	SimPre .11e	8	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
21⅞	9½	Simm .86a	7	137	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
39	6¼	SimpPat .33	16	194	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
41	9½	SingerCo .40		463	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
54½	28⅜	Singr pf3.50		29	32¾	31⅞	31½	— ⅜
17⅜	7¼	SkaggCo .60	8	34	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	6	2	57½	57⅜	57½	
18	6¼	Skil Corp	28	29	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	38	767	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	86	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
29½	10⅛	SmithInt .24	10	424	19⅜	18⅞	18¼	— ⅛
54⅞	30¼	Smithkline 2	14	120	54⅜	53½	54	+ ⅛
16½	6½	SmithTr .45	4	101	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
16⅞	8⅜	Smucker .80	9	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	4	67	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Sonesta Int	6	11	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	SonyCp .02h	18	4179	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	26⅜	SooLin 4.50e	6	48	34⅝	30¾	34½	+ ⅞
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	30	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅜	8¾	SCarEG 1.48	9	x241	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
19½	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.36	7	7	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	6⅝	Southdown	4	74	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		1	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	76	13⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
15	5½	SoestPS .96r	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅞	14⅜	SoCalE 1.68	5	384	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
17¾	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1715	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
34	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	2	26⅝	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
59½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	31	49⅞	48	48⅞	+ 1⅛
27⅝	25½	SoNET 2.84	9	16	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	304	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅜
52¾	32½	Sou Ry 2.12	8	147	45¾	44	45½	+ 1¼
53⅜	36	SouRy pfA 3		23	49⅝	48	49⅝	+ 1½
6⅝	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		13	6	6	6	+ ⅛
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	23	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	13¼	Southld .40b	12	231	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
10¾	3⅞	SwstFor .20	4	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅜	SwtFl pf1.50		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	66	10⅛	10	10⅛	
3-32	1-32	SwstPSvc rt		5775	1-32	1-32	1-32	
8½	4	Sparton .24	5	68	8½	8⅛	8½	
13⅜	6⅛	SperryHut 1	7	21	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ½
37	26	Sperry H pf 3		3	33	33	33	
44⅜	23⅛	SperryR .76	9	835	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅞
21⅞	5	Sprague El	4	492	10	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Spring M .75	6	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	12	164	19½	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	20	Squibb .84	18	221	36¼	35	35¾	+ 1½
65½	24	StaleyMfg 2	7	238	61¾	60	60	— 1
25⅞	18¾	StPaul 1.92a		37	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
66⅞	40	StdBrands 2	17	144	67⅜	66⅞	67⅛	+ 1⅛
59¾	43	StdBr pf3.50		z50	49¼	49¼	49¼	
43¼	22¾	StBPaint .28	28	163	42¼	41¼	42¼	+ 1
36⅜	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	1086	27⅛	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
45⅞	38¼	StdOilInd 2	6	1674	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
86	27¾	StdOilOh 1.36	15	187	54	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	53	7	6⅞	7	
10¼	7¼	StPrud .66b	8	11	8	7⅞	8	
16¾	7½	Standex .52	4	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
31	12½	StanWks .96	7	14	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
12⅞	5⅞	Stanray .60	6	36	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	13⅜	Starrett 1	6	4	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
16⅛	1½	StaMut Inv	2	55	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	StaMS 1.10a		26	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
50⅜	35⅜	StaufCh 2.20	6	192	51¼	49¾	49¾	— ½
7⅜	4⅝	Sterchi .48	6	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	16	714	22¾	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
17	7½	Sterndnt .12	11	634	16⅜	16½	16¼	— ⅛
15½	10	Stevens 1.20	3	444	12⅛	11⅛	11⅜	— ½
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	17	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅝
17¾	11¼	StokVC 1.10	5	73	16½	16	16½	
13½	10	StokVC pf 1		z180	12	12	12	
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	59	50	48⅜	48⅜	— 1⅜
13	7½	StoneCon .60	3	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	27	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
10	6	StridRite .70	7	75	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
38¾	18	StuWor 1.32	12	79	23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ½
71½	42¾	StuWr pf85		5	50	49½	49½	+ ½
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40		13	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Suave Shoe	5	38	2	2	2	
18¼	10⅛	SunbPro .88	5	188	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
12⅜	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		26	6⅛	5⅞	6	
18½	8¼	Sun Chm .48	3	31	14¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
61¾	33½	SunOil 1r	4	115	35	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		42	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
20½	9⅜	Sunbeam 1	8	441	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
27½	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	6	83	18⅝	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
45¼	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		5	38½	37½	37½	— ⅛
24¾	7⅛	SunshMn .48	13	48	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
20	11⅜	SupValu .90	7	142	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	15	13	183	178	178	— 4
8⅝	2⅜	SupmkG .20	5	1710	4½	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
20½	12	Suprm pf1.30		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
25	8⅜	Superscpe	3	75	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
7⅜	2	Sutro Mtge	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅜	Swank .48	5	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
29¼	10⅜	Sybron .72	9	107	17¾	17¼	17¼	
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		3	37½	36½	36½	+ 1⅛
9⅞	2⅛	Systron Don	38	28	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	

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74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
23⅛	10¾	TaftBrd .60	7	157	19⅞	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅞
10⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		8	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Talley .60	5	54	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
11¼	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		9	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
17¾	8⅛	TampaE .96	9	102	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
28¾	9¾	Tandy Corp	9	252	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— 2⅛
9⅝	3¾	Tappan .20		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	5	124	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
16	4⅝	Technicon	11	82	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
47¾	18⅛	Tektronx .28	12	230	32	29¾	31½	+ 2⅛
6⅞	2¾	Telecor .25	4	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15	7⅜	Teledyn .40t	8	77	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8¼	1¼	Teleprmpt		116	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	Telex Cp		257	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24¾	16¼	Tennco 1.60	6	702	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1	Tennco wi A		107	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
91½	62½	Tennc pf5.50		9	86½	84½	85½	+ 1½
24⅝	11¼	TesoroP .40	3	306	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
32¼	20	Texaco 2a	5	2487	27	26⅜	26½	
38⅝	24	TexCom .90	13	19	36⅞	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	289	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
33	20⅝	TexGsT 1.76	6	128	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
32⅛	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	81	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
21⅜	8¼	Texasind 1b	14	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
115¾	58¼	TexInst 1	23	784	90⅞	88⅞	88⅝	
12⅞	3⅜	Texas Intl	6	239	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
21¼	8¼	TexOilG .61	10	415	20⅛	19½	19¾	— ⅜
28⅛	19⅛	TexPLd .70b	13	15	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
25	15¾	TexUt 1.24	10	1500	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
13¾	2⅜	Texfi Ind		12	5	5	5	
22⅛	11⅜	Textron 1.10	6	213	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
32	19	Textr pf2.08		7	26	25½	26	+ ½
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		6	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
17¾	8½	Thiokol .70	4	166	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
49⅜	24	ThomBet .72	19	58	38⅜	37½	38½	+ 3½
11⅞	5	ThomIn .40b	7	19	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	18	5¾	5½	5¼	+ ¼
7¼	4	ThriftDg .40	10	16	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	9⅛	TI Corp 1	9	334	14⅞	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
47½	25⅛	TidwatM .60	8	31	34⅜	34	34¼	+ ½
22⅞	6¼	Tigerin .40e	9	750	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ½
41½	24½	TimeInc 2	7	44	36	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅞
17⅝	8¾	TimeMir .50	10	192	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	41	29½	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
28	8¼	Tish Rlty		243	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ¾
11¾	4⅞	TobinP .15e		4	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14½	5½	Todd Shipyd		12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	44	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	5	5	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	7	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
36¾	11	TraneCo .96	10	138	18⅞	17¾	18	+ ½
45½	25⅛	TranUn 1.56	10	62	33⅛	32¼	32½	+ ¾
18⅞	4¾	Trans W Air		1531	12⅜	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
23¾	11⅜	TWA pf 2		75	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅜	TranWF .16	7	132	10⅜	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
10⅜	5⅝	Transam .59	13	794	8½	7⅞	7⅞	
22	15⅛	TraInc 1.68a		7	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Transcn .45	5	x63	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
19½	10⅜	Tranwy 1.48	6	x48	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	7	271	24⅛	23¼	23¾	+ ⅝
45	21¾	Travelr pf 2		18	33	31¾	33	+ 1
18	3⅜	TRE Corp	37	63	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ½
27½	13⅜	TriCon 1.23e		49	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge		28	3	2⅞	3	
15	9¼	Trialnd .90a	4	34	15⅞	15	15⅜	+ ½
13⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	4	9	7½	7½	7½	
26	8¾	Trinity .80	4	65	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20e	16	206	18½	17¾	18	
28½	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	6	421	18⅛	17	17¼	— ⅝
57½	37⅜	TRW pf4.50		3	51	51	51	— ¾
59¼	36	TRW pf4.40		16	54¼	53¼	54	+ 1¼
12⅝	7	TucsonG .96	7	x126	10	9¾	9⅞	
9¾	4½	TwenCe .25e	9	254	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
14½	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	9	180	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅝
20⅞	13	TylerCp .60	4	137	18	17½	18	+ ⅝

U

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
29⅞	13	UAL In .60a	5	2246	22⅞	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
22⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	3	21	19½	19	19	
16	9¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	11	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅜	UMC Ind 1	6	232	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
15⅜	1¼	UMET Tr		68	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	9¾	Unarco Ind	3	75	10⅜	9½	10⅛	+ ½
47	26½	UniNV 2.59e	7	16	47¼	46½	46½	— ½
18¾	5¾	UnBanc .84b	5	93	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	8	83	51⅞	51⅛	51⅝	+ ¾
53⅜	31¾	UnCarb 2.40	6	2681	55	53⅝	53½	+ ⅛
19¼	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	43	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	2⅛	Union Corp	16	291	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ½
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	272	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
57	37	UnEl pf4.50		z40	46	46	46	— 1
26¾	25⅜	UnEl pf2.72		51	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Un Fidelity	17	30	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
56¾	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	362	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ½
73⅛	35⅜	UOCa pf2.50		8	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅜
97¾	51⅜	UPacCp 2.80	13	x327	74¾	72	73¼	+ 2¼
17¼	9¼	UnPac pf.47		6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
11	1⅜	Uniona Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Uniroyal .70	5	199	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
93¼	62	Uniryal pf 8		z40	81½	80¾	80¾	— ¼
37½	22½	UnitAircft 2	6	327	37⅜	36½	37	+ ⅛
98½	73¾	Unit Air pf 8		122	97¾	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅜	Unit Brands		55	5⅜	5½	5½	
13⅜	4⅝	JnBrnd pfA		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
9⅛	4¾	UnitCp .77e		38	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
10⅜	4	U FinCal .20	6	187	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅜
10	3	UnGasP .60	7	1031	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
28	13⅝	U Illum 2.32	5	64	21⅜	21	21½	+ ⅛
8⅝	1¾	UnitInn .10		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	31	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	59	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
18¾	6	Un Nuclr		124	11⅞	11	11⅝	— ⅛
4¼	1½	UnitPk Mln		12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	3	34	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
38½	18½	USFidG 2.48	14	74	30⅞	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
25¾	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		33	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ½
23⅜	13	USGyps 1.60	11	185	18½	17½	18½	+ ¾
26¾	19	USGy pf1.80		3	23	23	23	
7⅞	2	US Home	16	136	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind .46r	3	371	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
23½	5⅜	USLeasg .24	10	60	12	11¼	12	+ ⅞
12⅝	2¼	US RltyInv	32	35	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅝	US Shoe .95	6	87	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	35⅜	US Stl 2.80	4	1839	51¾	50½	51½	+ 1¼
16½	11	USTobac .90	10	95	16¾	16	16½	+ ½
17⅜	10⅜	UnITel 1.08	9	101	15¾	15⅜	15¼	— ⅜
3⅜	⅜	UniTel wt		38	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
22¾	14	UnTI 2pf1.50		28	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
10¾	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	6	288	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	12⅝	UnivarCp 1	3	6	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
32⅞	21¾	UnivLeaf 2	6	15	32	31½	31¾	+ ½
18¾	9¾	UOP .90	5	135	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
88¼	30	Upjohn .96	15	1294	36⅜	34¼	34½	— 1¼
31⅜	7¼	USLIFE .29	7	602	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+ ½
12¼	7⅞	UslifeF .96a		10	10¼	10	10	— ¼
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	71	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
28¾	19¾	USM pf2.10		1	24¼	24½	24¼	
18	14½	USM pf1.50		z90	16½	16¼	16¼	
54⅛	32⅜	UtahInt .80a	16	639	52¼	51¼	52	+ ⅜
35	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	37	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	
29¾	14	UV Ind 1	3	160	23¼	21⅜	21¾	— 1⅜

V

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13¼	5⅜	Varian .20	8	203	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅜
35⅜	19	Veeder 1.72	6	5	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
8⅛	2¼	Vendo Co	200	23	4⅛	4	4	—
10⅞	1⅛	Venice .20	6	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+
15⅜	10½	VestSe 1.24e		32	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
34¼	10	Vetco Offsh	14	258	23⅞	23	23⅜	—
19⅞	7	VF Corp 1	7	x279	17¾	17½	17½	
7½	2½	Viacom Int	7	45	5¼	4⅞	5	
9⅞	4	VictCmp .30	8	122	6⅛	5⅞	6	+
15⅜	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	1418	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
109	67	VaEP pf8.84		z820	84	82½	84	+
94½	58½	VaEP pf7.45		z10	73	73	73	—
88½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z60	71½	70	70	—
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z30	53	52	52	+
53	37	VaEP pf4.20		z100	42⅞	41	41	—
7	3	Vornado Inc	4	98	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
17⅞	7¾	VSI Corp .60	4	3	10½	10½	10½	—
31½	22½	VulMat 1.80	6	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+

W

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	8	24	17⅛	16¾	17	+
20	2	Wachovl Rlt	5	30	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
17	9⅜	Walgreen 1	11	30	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	12	8	43¾	41	43¼	
24⅝	13⅞	WallBus .55	8	15	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	+
11⅞	5	WallMur .60	4	31	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
20½	7⅜	WalMar .05e	12	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+
20	6⅜	WangL .08e	8	455	10¼	9½	9¾	+
9⅞	3⅛	Ward Foods	58	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
11½	6¼	Warnaco .80	5	16	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	5	7½	7¼	7¼	
18½	6⅛	WrnCom .40	5	174	12¾	12½	12⅝	—
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		5	52	49	49	—
36¼	13½	WrnC pf1.25		5	25⅛	24½	24½	—
39⅞	18⅞	WarnL .84	17	545	35⅛	33½	34⅝	+
35⅜	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	44	16¼	16	16¼	+
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	5	17	16⅞	17	+
16¾	7½	WashNat .80	5	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	+
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		4	29¼	29	29	—
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—
21	15¾	WasWat 1.52	9	24	18⅛	18	18	—
15½	4	Waste Mgnt	9	128	9	8¼	8⅛	—
29	11⅜	WatknJ .20e	14	27	22½	20⅞	22⅜	+
6⅞	2⅞	WayGos .60	16	22	4⅛	4	4	—
7⅜	2⅞	Wean Unit	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
14⅞	9⅜	Wean pf.63k		1	14	14	14	—
8⅜	4¾	Weathrd .40	5	75	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	23	3¼	3	3	—
9⅞	5⅜	WellMcL .60	5	19	8½	8¼	8⅜	+
19½	13	WeisMkt .60	9	15	18¾	18	18⅛	+
1⅜	5-16	Welbilt Corp		5	13-16	¾	¾	—
27⅞	9½	WellFgo .96	6	109	16½	16	16⅜	+
19	2⅞	WellFM .90e	24	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+
15	6¼	WescoF .60	7	55	10¼	10½	10⅝	+
58¼	44½	WPP pf4.50		z20	50½	50½	50½	+ 1½
28	17¾	WstPtPep 2	5	96	26	25¼	26	+ 1
13⅝	1½	WnAirL .40a	6	1331	9½	8⅞	8⅝	—
30⅛	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	36	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+
11⅞	¾	WnCc NAm	11	168	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—
10¼	5¾	Wn Pac Ind	5	25	7¼	7	7⅜	
15½	8¼	WnPublr .80	4	3	11¼	10⅞	11	—
71	40	WnUn pf 6		1	56	56	56	+ 1
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		2	40¼	40¼	40¼	—
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		1	45	45	45	+ 1
26	8	WestgEl .97	11	1735	13⅜	12½	12⅞	
56½	38¼	Wst E pf3.80		z250	41¾	41¼	41⅜	
38⅞	18⅞	Wstvco 1.40	4	x173	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	114	13	12½	12⅝	—
28	13¼	WhelP 1.05e	1	52	27⅜	26⅛	26⅝	+
51¾	40	WhelPit pf 5		z210	49	48¼	49	+
29⅜	11	Whirlpol .80	32	389	22	20⅞	22	+ 1⅛
12½	7½	WhitCon .80	4	413	12⅛	12½	12⅝	+
14¼	6½	WhiteM .40a	3	95	9	8¾	8⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	6	139	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15⅞	7¼	WickesCrp 1	6	177	11⅝	11	11⅜	+
6¼	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	7	7	3½	3½	3½	
30⅞	28	WmsCo n.60	7	514	29⅝	28	28	— 1⅜
56⅞	27⅛	WlmsCo wt		39	38¼	36¼	37	—
69	42	Wlms pf.80		11	52	51½	51½	—
44⅜	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	13	55	37	36	36⅝	+
53¾	34½	WinnDix B		5	46	46	46	+
7⅞	3	Winnebago		112	4½	4¼	4¼	—
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	97	24¼	23¼	24	+
109½	83½	WisE pf8.90		z100	102	101½	102	+ 1
15⅞	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	8	16	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—
29	16½	Witco 1.20	5	74	21⅛	19¾	20⅞	+
70	41½	Witco pf2.65		1	52	52	52	+ 2
4¼	1½	WolyrW .05e	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10¼	5	Wometco .56	7	43	10	9¼	9⅛	
13½	6½	WoodsCo .48	5	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
19⅜	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	346	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+
34¾	18¾	Wolw pf2.20		15	26¼	26	26	+
5⅞	2¼	World Airw	2	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
62⅞	38	Wrigly 2.40a	12	28	55	53⅝	54½	+ 1¼
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4¾	1⅛	Wyly Corp		38	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛

X

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	18	1228	79⅝	76¾	78¼	+ ⅝
25⅛	6⅜	Xtra 2.67t	3	144	9⅞	8⅝	8¼	+ ⅛

Y

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
18⅜	4½	Yates Ind	4	90	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
15⅜	9⅜	YngSDr .60a	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	

Z

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
18⅞	8¾	ZaleCorp .76	6	902	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Zale pfA .80		1	12¼	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
35¾	16¾	Zapata .40e	3	45	25	25¾	25¼	— ⅛
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	83	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
31⅜	9⅜	ZenithRad 1	22	x887	16⅝	15½	15½	— ⅞
11¾	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	10	109	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tokyo that at the 73rd Ordinary General Meeting of the above company, held on Thursday, 27th February, 1975, the directors' recommendation to pay a dividend of Yen 2.5 per share for the six months period ended 31st December, 1974, was formally approved by the shareholders. Holders of European depositary receipts to bearer (share EDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDR's should present Coupon No. 24 at the office of Hill, Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beech Street, London, EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available.

Coupons must be presented by an authorised depositary and must be left four clear days for examination.

Payment will be made in sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation, except in the case of non-residents of the scheduled territories who, to obtain payment in Yen, must follow the procedure laid down in the listing form.

Japanese withholding tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds of the dividend, except in the case of holders resident in the following countries:

Australia	Norway
Belgium	Pakistan (excluding Bangladesh)
Canada	Singapore
Denmark	Sweden
Federal Republic of Germany	Switzerland
Finland	United Arab Republic
France	United Kingdom,
Italy	United States of America
Malaysia	
(The) Netherlands	
New Zealand	

To obtain payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 15% residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration must be given by an authorised depositary, and in respect of holders resident in the United Kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.

For residents of all other countries a separate declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the number and definitive numbers of EDR's held, and attesting that he is entitled to the 5% tax relief pursuant to the tax convention between Japan and the country concerned.

Share EDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provision of a declaration as set out above.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above mentioned concessions relating to Japanese withholding tax apply only to coupons presented for payment within 5 months of the due date. Thereafter tax will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese tax authorities any refund to which he is entitled.

United Kingdom income tax at the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom affidavit of non-residence.

Full information may be obtained from Hill, Samuel & Co., Limited.

For Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd., 45 Beech Street, London, EC2P 2LX.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A., 11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse-Charlotte, Luxembourg. Continental Agent.

INTERFUND

Société Anonyme
1 Place de Metz.
R.C. No. B8974.

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme de Droit Luxembourgeoise "Interfund", une société d'investissement, sont convoqués à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra à Luxembourg au siège social, 1 Place de Metz, le 25 mars 1975 à 10 h du matin avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Modification de l'article 22 des statuts pour ajouter à la fin de l'article les mots :
   "Cette réserve, ou ces réserves, peuvent encore être utilisées afin d'amortir des pertes réalisées et/ou des pertes non réalisées."
2. Divers.

Les actionnaires désirant assister à l'assemblée peuvent obtenir une carte d'admission en déposant leurs actions chez les banques ci-après énumérées au moins 5 jours avant la date prévue pour l'assemblée :

—Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg;
—Banca del Ceresio, Lugano;
—Bank Mees and Hope N.V., Amsterdam;
—Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg;
—Morgan Grenfell and Co., Ltd., London;
—K.G. Tinkhaus, Dusseldorf;
—S.G. Warburg and Co., Ltd., London;
—White Weld and Co., Zurich.

Pour les actions circulant en Italie, le dépôt peut être effectué auprès des banques suivantes :

—Banco di Sicilia;
—Monte dei Paschi di Siena;
—Banca Agricola Milanese;
—Banca Commerciale Italiana;
—Banca Commercio e Industria;
—Banca Manusardi;
—Banca Morgan Vonwiller;
—Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura;
—Banca Nazionale del Lavoro;
—Banca Popolare di Novara;
—Banca Toscana;
—Banco di Roma;
—Banco di Santo Spirito;
—Credito Italiano;
—Credito Romagnolo;
—Credito Varesino;
—Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.

Les actionnaires sont informés qu'une première assemblée générale extraordinaire avec le même ordre du jour a été tenue le 17 février 1975 mais elle n'était pas régulièrement constituée par défaut de quorum requis. La seconde assemblée convoquée pour le 25 mars 1975 délibérera valablement quelle que soit la portion du capital représentée.

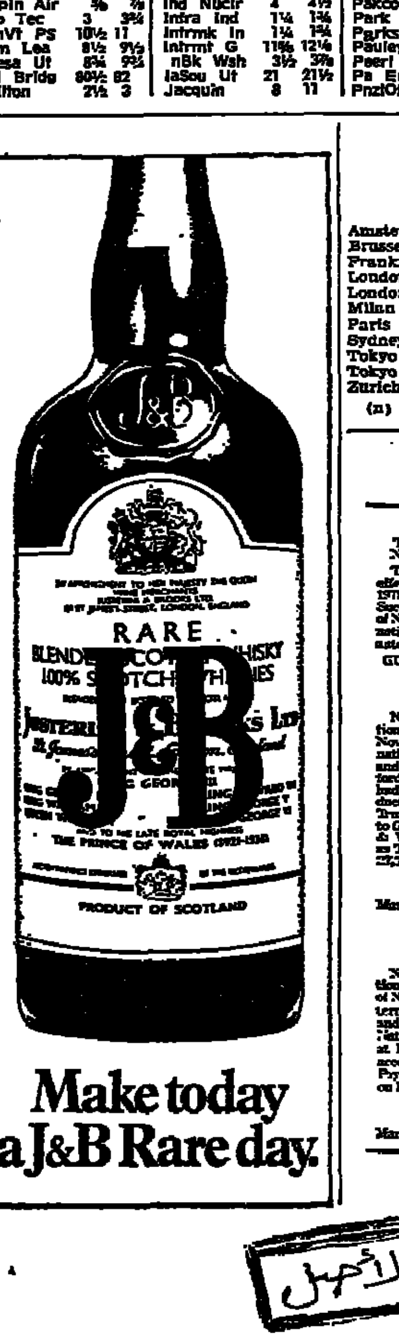
Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
Luxembourg Trustee Company S.A.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 4, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	37⅛	37⅜
1st Bk Sy	40½	41¼
1stEmp S	11¼	12
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Frnkl Cp	2⅞	3⅜
Hartf NC	16¼	16¾
Midl Bks	21⅜	22¾
Shaw Bos	31	32½
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅛
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17⅞	18⅜
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4	5
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	3	3¾
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	8⅞	9¼
Adv Ros	1⅜	1⅝
Alberts	3¼	3¾
Allco Inc	9	9½
Allyn Bac	5⅝	6¼
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	36⅜	37⅜
Am Finl	10⅞	11¼
Am Furn	2½	2⅞
Am Greet	10¼	10¾
Am Telev	11¼	12¼
Am Weld	7½	8¼
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3¼	3⅜
Anheus B	36	36½
Ard May	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWtG	15⅜	15⅞
Arrow H	16½	17¼
Arvida	5⅜	5⅞
AsCC Bot	10½	11¼
AtlGas Lt	13⅞	13⅞
Baird At	3¼	3⅝
Balt PntC	6	6⅝
Bang Hy	11	11½
Bkam Rlt	6	6⅝
Bassett F	12¾	13½
Bayls Mk	9¾	9¾
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Belz Lab	40¼	41½
Bibb Co	6¼	6¾
Bird Son	32½	34
Birtchr	1	1⅝
Bick Hills	28½	30
Bonza Int	1¼	2
Booz AH	3⅝	4
Braden	6¾	7½
Brinks	13	13½
Brks Sca	11¾	12½
Brwning	4⅛	4⅝
Buckb M	4¼	4¾
Buckeye	4½	5
Burn Sim	4⅜	5¼
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1⅜	2
Conrad H	1¼	1⅝
Capin Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¾
CenVt PS	10½	11
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8¾	9¾
Chi Bridg	80½	82
Chilton	2½	3
ChrisSe	100	103
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	28¼	29
CitznUt B	28	28¾
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	8⅛	8⅞
olu Vent	3	3⅝
om Clr	15½	16½
Coml Sh	19½	21
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	32¼	33¼
Corenco	15¼	17¼
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	12¾	13½
Cutlr Fed	1½	2¼
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1¾	2⅛
Data Hnd	8⅛	8¾
Dayt Inc	21½	23¼
Decor In	2⅜	2⅞
DeKlb Ag	36½	37½
Delhi Oil	2½	3
DeLux C	27¾	28½
Det IntBr	26½	27¼
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10⅜	11½
Dbn Cru	13½	14½
Docutel	3⅜	4⅛
Dollar G	4¾	5⅛
Dorch G	6⅛	6⅞
Dow Jone	23⅜	24¾
Doyle DB	7¼	8¼
Dunkin D	2⅜	2⅝
Durlron	12¼	13
Eberln n	3⅞	4¼
Econ Lab	34¾	35¼
ElPas El	18⅛	18½
Elba Syst	4⅛	5
Elder Be	3⅜	4½
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	14⅛	15⅛
Erie Tec	7½	9½
Ethan Al	14½	15¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	1⅜	1⅞
Fst Bost	19¾	20
Ficknr	15⅜	16⅛
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	8⅞	9¼
Frmlsll	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	4	4⅝
Frnkln El	7⅜	7⅞
Frnd Ice	20	28¾
Gov EFln	8⅛	8⅞
Graph Cn	11¼	12
Green Mt	4	4½
Grey Adv	6½	7
Gulf Inst	5⅞	6⅜
Gyrodn	3⅜	3¾
Harper R	6⅛	6⅝
Henred F	10⅜	11½
Holobm	1⅜	2⅛
Hoover	13⅛	13⅝
Horiz Res	5⅜	6¼
Huck Mfg	4⅜	4¾
Huds Pap	18	19½
Hyatt Cp	3⅞	4¼
Hyatt Int	5¼	5¾
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Infra Ind	1¼	1⅜
Infrmk In	1¼	1⅜
Infrmt G	11⅝	12¼
nBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	21	21½
Jacquin	8	11
Jamsby	16	16¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
KMS Ind	4⅛	4½
Kaisr Stl	31¼	31¾
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19¾
Kalvar	4⅛	4⅝
Kamgn A	16⅛	16⅝
Kampg A	2¾	3¼
Kate Gre	1⅜	1⅞
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	4	4⅝
Kelly Svc	9½	10¼
Keuff Ess	11	12
Keve Flb	15⅜	16⅛
Key CusF	3½	4
King Int	1½	2¼
Knap Vog	10½	11½
Lance In	20¼	21
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Cp	1¾	2¼
Lin Bcast	5	5⅝
Loblaw	3⅜	3¾
Log Etrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12¾	12¾
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	44⅝	45
Manor C	1½	2
Marlt Frt	7⅛	7⅝
Maul LP	9	9½
McCor	34½	35½
McQuay	7½	8¼
Measur	17¼	17¾
Medtrn	36¼	37
Merid In	1⅜	2⅛
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13¼	14¼
Milliar	43	45
Miner In	3⅜	3⅝
Minn Gas	19⅝	20½
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12⅜
Mrs S Pie	9¾	10½
Monf Col	3⅜	4¼
Moore P	8¼	9¼
Moore S	14½	15½
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	4¾	5¾
Mueller	8	9¼
Narag Cp	4⅝	5½
Nat G&O	8	8⅝
Nat Lib	2⅞	3⅜
N Patent	6⅝	7⅛
N SecRsh	3¼	3¾
Natnw Rl	4¾	5¾
NJ Nat G	11½	12¼
Nielsn A	16¾	17¼
Nielsn B	16¾	17¼
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9
N Eur Oil	19⅛	19⅝
Nortrp Kl	17½	18¼
NW NatG	7½	7⅞
NW PuSv	17⅜	18⅜
Noxel Co	12¾	13½
Oglivy M	18¼	19
Ohio Ferr	12¾	13½
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	3	3⅜
Otter TP	17⅞	18⅝
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	24⅜	25⅛
PacGa R	22½	23¼
Pakco	1	1¼
Park Dr	22	22½
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	3⅞	4¼
Pearl Mf	11	11⅜
Pa Enter	14¼	14¾
PnzlOff B	6½	6¾
Peps7 BW	4⅝	4⅞
Petrolt	58	59½
Pettibon	17	18
Philip L	11½	11¾
Piedmt A	5¼	5⅝
Pinkrtn	30½	31¼
Plon HIB	26⅜	26⅞
Pistilin	3	4
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Progrp	1¾	2⅛
Pub S NC	9¼	9⅝
P Bennet	37½	38½
PutD Cap	3⅝	4⅛
Qual Inns	2⅜	3⅛
Ragen Pr	3	3¼
Rahall C	2¾	3¼
Raych Cp	196	201
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	4	4¼
Road Ex	33¾	34½
Robin M	8½	9½
Roberts J	3	4½
Roseion	2⅞	3⅜
Rouse	3⅜	3⅞
Rus Stov	12½	13¼
Sadlier	1⅜	2⅛
Scan Dat	1¼	1⅜
Scripps H	16¾	17¾
Seis Delt	3½	3⅞
Seneca F	4¼	4¾
Seven U	28	28¾
Shop Rite	5¼	6¼
Snap Tls	32	33
Solid Sta	12¾	13⅝
S Cal Wat	11¾	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	8⅜	8¾
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	14	14¾
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	9	10⅛
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2⅜	2⅞
Super El	4⅞	5¼
TIME DC	3⅜	4⅜
Tampax	38½	39½
Taylr Wl	19¼	19¾
Tech Pub	5⅝	6⅛
Techcre	7	7⅝
Tecum P	29	31
Tennant	27	29
Tlfny Co	6⅞	7⅜
Transco	7½	7¾
Transo O	9⅜	10¼
Trico Pd	28	31
Trim OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	7⅝	8⅜
Un McGil	7¼	8
US Bnknt	1⅜	2
US TrkLn	10⅜	11½
Up Pen P	15⅜	16⅛
Valley Gs	7⅜	8⅜
VanD Air	6¼	7
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	6	6⅝
Ventron	21¼	22
Wads Pu	4¼	5½
Wsh NG	9¾	10¼
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weight W	7⅜	8½
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
Weling M	8	8½
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	4	4⅝
Watn Mlg	2¼	2⅝
Westmd	39	39¾
Wbc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	14¾	15¼
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUl B	13½	14½



International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	92.90	93.20	93.20	77.00
Brussels	124.77	124.33	124.89	106.43
Frankfurt	133.01	133.43	133.43	110.50
London 30	297.50	187.30	301.80	148.00
London 500	126.11	125.65	127.71	63.49
Milan	105.15	106.31	108.36	85.98
Paris	117.60	116.60	120.30	99.70
Sydney	364.62	362.65	369.45	289.08
Tokyo (n)	312.00	314.30	314.30	268.24
Tokyo (o)	•	4302.04	4302.04	3827.04
Zurich	250.10	247.80	260.70	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

CHANGE IN OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

To Holders of Gulf & Western International N.V. 6% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1989

The following notices are to advise you that, effective at the close of business on February 27, 1975, First National City Bank has become the Successor Trustee under the Indenture dated as of November 27, 1968 from Gulf & Western International N.V. pursuant to which its 6% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1989 were issued.

GULF & WESTERN INTERNATIONAL N.V.

NOTICE OF RESIGNATION OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 8.09 of Article 8 of the Indenture dated as of November 27, 1968 among Gulf & Western International N.V., Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. and Franklin National Bank, Trustee, that Bradford Trust Company (which, as of October 8, 1974, had acquired the trust business formerly conducted by Franklin National Bank, the original Trustee under such Indenture) has given notice to Gulf & Western International N.V. and to Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. of its resignation as Trustee at the close of business on February 27, 1975.

BRADFORD TRUST COMPANY
as Trustee

March 3, 1975

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 8.10 of Article 8 of the Indenture dated as of November 27, 1968 among Gulf & Western International N.V., Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. and Franklin National Bank, Trustee that First National City Bank, at its corporate trust office at 111 Wall Street, New York, New York has accepted appointment as Successor Trustee and Paying Agent effective at the close of business on February 27, 1975.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
as Successor Trustee

March 3, 1975

NEW YORK, March 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.83½	*.72½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.71	*.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.45
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	132
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	79-80	108-110
Lead, spot, lb.	.24½	.19
Copper elec., lb.	63-63½	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.66½	3.86¾
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	31½-33
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.37½	4.985
Gold N.Y., oz.	1.80	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	760.2	748.7

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 4, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	28.10	28.20	27.20	27.40	28.25
Jul	27.15	27.30	26.35	26.55	27.40
Sep	26.39	26.40	25.35	25.66	26.65
Oct	25.85	26.00	25.00	25.10	26.15
Mar	22.75	22.90	22.15	22.30	23.10
May	22.00	22.00	21.50	A21.85	N22.25
Jul	21.30	21.40	21.20	A21.35	21.26

Sales: 1,782.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	108.00	108.00	108.00	B105.00	B107.50
May	116.00	116.00	116.00	B114.00	B115.00
Jul	120.00	120.00	120.00	B118.60	B119.50
Dec	123.00	123.00	123.00	B121.00	B123.00

Sales: 12.

COCOA

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	68.95	70.00	68.75	69.55	68.66
May	61.50	63.10	61.45	62.65	61.70
Jul	58.95	60.50	58.90	59.95	59.00
Sep	57.70	58.90	57.70	58.55	57.60

European Gold Markets

March 4, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	181.00	179.75	—2.10
Zurich	182.00	180.25	—1.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	185.53	184.12	—1.52

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-69

Abbott Lab	Grand Un	OccidP 4pf
Air Prod	Gulf Wnlnd	Occl 2.16pf
Alrco Inc	Hershy Fds	Orangeco
Amal Sug	Hospit Affil	Pamida Inc
Am Cyan	HospCp Am	Peoples Gas
APL Cp pfB	Hutton EF	Petrolane
Ball Corp	Inland Stl	Pillsbury
Big Three	Interpub Gp	Pitney Bow
CBS	JimW 1.60pf	Pizza Hut
CBS pf	Kings DStr	Revlon
Chance AB	Lykes Yngs	SCM Corp
Chemetn	LykeYng pf	Scott Fores
Colum Pict	Marlennan	Skaggs Co
Combd Com	Marsh Field	Std Brands
Cont Can	May DStr	Stauff Chem
CPC Intl	MCA Inc	Tandy Corp
Dentsply Int	McGrw Hill	TranW Fin
Diam Shm	MGM	Triangl Ind
Dow Chem	MGM wi	Unilevr NV
Ethyl Corp	Midld Ross	Un Carbide
FederDStr	Nat Tea	US Steel
Ferro Corp	Norton Sim	US Tobac
Gen Cinema	NortSim pf	White Cons

NEW LOWS-4

Daylin Inc	Unarco Ind	UnEl 2.72pf
StdOil Ind		

U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec	56.46	57.65	56.45	57.45	56.55
Mar	56.30	56.55	56.30	56.55	56.65

Sales: 1,171.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Mar	56.70	57.00	56.70	56.80	57.70
Apr	57.30	57.30	57.30	57.30	58.20
May	57.80	58.30	57.50	57.80	58.70
Jul	58.60	59.40	58.60	58.90	59.80
Sep	60.00	60.30	59.70	60.00	60.90
Dec	61.60	61.90	61.20	61.50	62.40
Jan	62.20	62.30	61.80	62.00	63.00
Mar	63.00	63.50	63.00	63.00	64.00

Sales: 1,133.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.21	3.21	3.07	3.07	3.20
Apr	3.32	3.32	3.23	3.23	3.35
May	3.78	3.78	3.62	3.63	3.80
Nov	4.45	4.45	4.36	4.37	4.44
Mar	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15	5.15
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05

Sales: 2,604.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Mar	443.50	444.50	427.00	427.50	448.60
Apr	447.00	447.00	431.60	431.60	451.60
May	450.00	451.50	434.80	434.80	454.80
Jul	457.50	458.00	441.50	441.50	461.50
Sep	463.50	464.00	448.00	448.00	468.00
Dec	474.00	474.00	457.50	457.00	477.50
Jan	476.50	476.50	460.20	460.20	480.20
Mar	481.50	481.50	465.90	465.90	485.90
May	487.00	487.00	471.60	471.60	491.60
Jul	493.00	493.00	477.10	477.10	497.10

Sales: 5,989.

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	47.60	47.70	47.40	B47.40	B47.55
May	49.10	49.10	48.85	48.85	49.00
Jul	50.50	50.50	50.30	B50.35	B50.50
Sep	52.00	52.00	51.75	B51.75	B51.90
Nov	53.10	53.10	53.10	B52.85	B53.00
Jan	54.10	54.10	54.00	B54.00	B54.10

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000)

Mar	40.01	40.05	39.60	39.60	40.10
May	40.60	40.69	40.20	40.30	40.70
Jul	41.60	41.79	41.40	41.40	41.90
Oct	43.45	43.55	43.20	B43.25	43.70
Dec	44.52	44.65	44.25	44.30	44.70
Mar	45.40	45.45	45.30	B45.00	B45.45
May	46.00	46.00	46.00	B45.60	B46.25
Jul	46.60	46.60	46.60	B46.50	B47.00

Sales: 1,500.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

May	177.80	178.50	177.80	176.00S	181.40
Apr	181.50	185.00	177.00	177.00S	182.60
May	187.30	187.30	179.30	179.20S	183.90
Jun	184.50	184.50	179.60	179.60S	185.50
Aug	185.90	185.80	182.40	182.60S	188.40
Oct	190.00	190.00	185.50	185.40S	191.30
Dec	191.60	191.60	188.70	188.20S	194.20
Feb	195.00	195.00	193.80	191.60S	197.00
Apr	197.70	197.70	195.00	193.80S	200.00
Jun	199.00	199.00	198.80	196	S 202.90

Sales: 1,825.

A-Asked. B-Bid. N-Nominal. S-Settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Mar	3.49½	3.62	3.46½	3.55	3.46
May	3.50	3.61	3.45	3.54	3.49
Jul	3.45	3.54	3.40	3.47½	3.43
Sep	3.49	3.60	3.47	3.52	3.50
Dec	3.57	3.67½	3.56	3.61	3.57½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.64	2.70½	2.61	2.64½	2.62
May	2.69	2.75½	2.65¼	2.69	2.67
Jul	2.70	2.75½	2.65½	2.70	2.70
Sep	2.59	2.64½	2.56¼	2.59	2.63
Dec	2.51	2.53½	2.44½	2.48	2.51
Mar	2.55	2.59	2.50½	2.53	2.59

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	5.02	5.19	4.97½	5.06	5.03
May	5.13	5.31	5.09	5.15	5.17
Jul	5.30	5.41	5.18	5.24	5.27
Aug	5.24	5.43	5.21	5.29	5.29
Sep	5.29	5.39	5.20	5.24	5.28
Nov	5.22	5.37	5.16	5.24	5.28
Jan	5.31	5.43	5.24	5.31	5.32
Mar	5.38	5.50	5.33	5.38	5.35

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	26.00	26.60	25.20	26.35	25.70
May	24.70	25.72	24.45	25.30	24.65
Jul	24.15	24.92	23.75	24.60	23.90
Aug	23.40	24.30	23.05	24.15	23.35
Sep	22.30	23.30	22.25	23.30	22.40
Oct	21.35	22.65	21.55	22.65	21.65
Dec	20.50	21.60	20.50	21.60	20.55
Jan	20.25	21.25	20.25	21.05	20.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	105.50	108.50	105.00	106.00	105.50
May	111.00	115.00	110.50	113.00	112.00
Jul	117.00	120.50	116.00	118.00	116.50
Aug	120.50	122.50	119.50	121.00	119.50
Sep	121.50	124.50	121.50	123.00	122.00
Oct	125.80	128.00	125.50	126.00	125.00
Dec	128.50	132.00	128.00	130.00	128.50
Jan	132.00	134.50	130.00	133.00	131.50
Mar	134.00	138.50	133.50	135.00	132.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	442.50	442.50	427.00	428.00	451.00
Apr	448.00	448.50	433.50	433.50	454.00
May	449.80	449.80	437.00	437.00	457.00
Jun	455.00	455.00	440.00	440.00	460.00
Aug	460.00	460.00	446.50	446.50	466.50
Oct	466.00	467.50	454.00	454.00	474.00
Dec	473.00	474.80	460.50	460.50	481.00
Feb	480.50	480.50	466.50	466.50	486.50
Apr	486.00	486.00	471.00	471.00	491.00
Jun	490.80	490.80	476.50	476.50	496.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	34.75	35.57	34.67	35.35	a34.30
Jun	35.75	36.55	35.75	36.32	36.00
Aug	35.30	36.35	35.15	36.00	a35.12
Oct	34.40	35.40	34.35	35.10	a34.27
Dec	34.75	35.45	34.60	35.30	a34.35
Feb	34.95	35.60	34.90	a35.40	a34.65

Sales: April 2992; June 3283; Aug 652; Oct 274; Dec 180; Feb 24.
Open interest: April 8509; June 7616; Aug 2676; Oct 1272; Dec 1109; Feb 108.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	38.05	38.90	37.90	38.40	37.40
Jun	40.40	41.32	40.20	41.10	39.90
Jul	41.40	42.37	41.25	42.20	b40.95
Aug	40.50	41.15	40.25	b41.15	39.65
Oct	39.25	40.40	39.25	a40.15	39.00
Dec	39.50	40.40	39.25	40.25	39.00
Feb	38.50	39.80	38.50	a39.75	a38.38
Apr	38.00	39.20	38.00	a38.90	a38.20

Sales: April 1734; June 1770; July 640; Aug 126; Oct 32; Dec 80; Feb 36; April...
Open interest: April 3859; June 3...; July 1970; Aug 762; Oct 466; Dec...; Feb 36; April 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	49.00	49.80	49.00	49.65	
Apr	42.45	42.90	41.90	41.90	
May	41.60	42.15	41.30	41.75	
Jun	41.20	42.50	41.20	41.35	
Sep	50.00	50.25	50.00	50.25	

Sales: March 306; April 126; May...; June 10; Sep 7.
Open interest: March 779; April...; May 576 June 242; Sep 100.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Mar	60.75	61.20	60.40	b61.20	
May	61.20	62.10	61.15	b62.10	
Jul	62.05	62.70	61.90	b62.70	
Aug	61.00	61.80	61.00	b61.80	
Feb	56.75	56.75	56.75	b56.75	

Sales: March 820; May 1828; July...; Aug 117; Feb 25.
Open interest: March 1776; May...; July 2233; Aug 641; Feb 297.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Mar	180.80	180.80	175.50	175.90	
Jun	184.50	185.00	179.00	179.38	
Sep	188.50	188.50	183.40	183.40	
Dec	193.50	193.50	187.00	187.80	
Mar	196.00	196.00	194.00	194.00	
Jun				200.00	

Sales: March 112; June 1,302; Sep...; Dec. 51; March 6; June 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Prev. close
SUGAR				
May	287	268	268.50-269.50	287.50-
Aug	275	256.50	257 -258	275.50-
Oct	259	240	242.25-243.50	259
Dec	239	227	227 -228	244
Mar	235	219.50	219.50-220	235
May	225	210	211 -214	226
Aug	215	205.50	205 -208.05	218
Lots 2,908.				
COCOA				
Mar	736	728	735.50-736	736
May	653	644	652 -653	
Jul	618	606	616.50-617	610
Sep	598	589	597 -598	590
Dec	598	580	597 -598	590.50-
Mar	577	569	577.50-580	569
May	No trade		577 -579	568
Lots 3,793.				
COFFEE				
Mar	431	424	429 -430	433
May	435	428	433.50-434	433.50-
Jul	429	424	428 -428.50	
Sep	431	427	425 -426.50	
Nov	424		426 -427	
Jan	426		428 -429	
Mar	426	425	428 -430	426
Lots 868.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	541 - 541.50	549 -
3 months	558.50- 559	567 -
Cathodes: spot	531 - 531.50	540 -
3 months	548.50- 549	558 -
Tin: spot	3,065 -3,070	3,030 -
3 months	3,075 -3,080	3,055 -
Lead: spot	226 - 226.50	225.75-
3 months	217.75- 218	217.75-
Zinc: spot	335 - 335.50	334 -
3 months	333.50- 334	333.50-
Silver: spot	182.20- 182.40	188.50-
3 months	187.20- 187.40	187.50-

Currency Rates

March 4, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3585	5.71	102.58*	56.415*	37.32y	—	6.9820*	96.53*	43.40*
Brussels (c)	34.005	82.635	14.856	8.1685	5.418*	14.4875	—	13.956	6.285
Frankfurt	2.2965	5.5747	—	54.90*	3.652x	97.60*	6.740*	94.21*	42.30*
London (z)	2.42755	—	5.5675	10.1230	1,826	5.70425	82.575	5.9200	13.1650
Milan	628.60	1526.20	274.32	150.93	—	267.93	18.47	237.45	118.13
Paris	4.1750	10.12875	182.150*	—	6.637Sx	177.600*	12.2575*	171.300*	77.350*
Zurich	2.4375	5.9231	106.37*	56.47*	0.3876*	103.73*	7.17*	—	45.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4150; Escudo: 23.78; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.495; Schilling: 16.185; Sw. krona: 3.8865; Yen: 234.45. Belgian financial franc: 34.325.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	
COCOA				
Mar	710	697	711- 714	+
May	695	675	686- 687	+
Jul	669	663	663- 669	+
Sep	652	628	647- 650	+
Dec	625	624	630- 635	+
Mar			615- 630	
Lots 622.				
SUGAR				
Oct	—	—	—3,010	

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	8	6	5¾	6	
	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
	3⅛	AbroMf .40b	4	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
	1	Acme Haml	13	13	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	13-16	Acme Prec	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1½	Action Ind	5	6	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	½	Adam Russl	9	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
	5-16	ADM Indust		5	1	1	1+	⅛
	4¼	AdobeO .05e	8	48	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
	1⅞	A&EPlast P	4	42	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
	¾	Aegis Corp	6	126	1⅛	1	1	
	2	AeroFlo .15e	13	12	4⅜	4⅛	4½+	⅛
	1	Aeronca Inc		2	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
	½	Aerosol	3	1	¾	¾	¾	
	1	AffilCap .08t	10	27	2	2	2	
	1-16	Affil Cap wt		10	¼	3-16	3-16	
	2⅝	Affil Hsp .20	10	2	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
	5⅞	AffilPub .24a	5	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
	1⅞	After Six .10	4	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	1	AJC Photo		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1⅛	Aiken Ind	5	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
	4⅜	AirbFrt .32e	7	104	8¾	8	8¾+	⅝
	3⅝	Airpax Elec	4	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
	15	AlaxMag .16	4	61	27¼	24¼	24¾—	1⅝
32		AlanW 12.5a	2	12	23¼	22¾	23¼+	¾
	2⅝	Alaska Airl	10	152	6	5¾	5¾	
	2⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	32	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
	3½	Alleghy Airl	8	125	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
	1¼	AllegA wtO		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
	⅝	AllegA wtN		22	2⅜	2	2¼+	¼
	1⅞	Allied Art	14	2	2	2	2—	⅛
	12½	AlldThr 1.30	6	3	15	15	15—	⅛
	⅞	Alpha Ind		2	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
	1⅛	Altamil Cp	3	2	2	2	2	
	½	Altec Corp	9	14	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
	⅛	Altec Cp wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
	1⅝	Altec Crp pf		6	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
	5	AlterFds .50	4	6	8	7¾	8	
40		Alcoa pf3.75		2500	51	50½	51+	1
	3⅝	AMAX wt		41	5⅞	5½	5½—	
	1½	Amco Ind	2	24	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝+	⅛
	2½	AHessLL wt		56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	4⅝	AmBltr .30	4	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
	9½	AmBusP .32	9	7	14	13⅞	14+	⅛
	5⅛	AContrl .20b	9	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	
	1⅞	Am Fletch	2	7	3½	3⅜	3½+	
	6⅞	A GerPd .20	7	17	14⅝	14¼	14¾+	⅛
	2⅜	Am Int Pict	4	38	10⅞	9½	9⅞—	⅛
	3½	A Israel .27r	3	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	¼
	2⅞	A Kitchn Fd	6	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
	5¼	AMaizeA .40	4	11	10	9½	9½—	¼
	5¼	AMaizeB .40	4	2	9¾	9¾	9¾+	¼
25⅝		Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	35	35	35+	½
	1½	AmMot Inns	17	98	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
24¾		AmPetrof 2	4	15	34¼	34	34+	⅛
	2⅛	Am Prec .15	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	7¼	Am Rlty Tr		8	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16—1-16	
	⅝	Am Recreat		10	1½	1⅜	1½	
	2	A SafEq .11t	3	30	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
	2½	A Techin .12	23	1	3	3	3—	¼
	1	AmTrain Sv		17	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	4	AMIC Cp	6	78	8¾	8	8+	⅛
	1⅛	AndreR .06e	21	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	5	21	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
	3⅛	Anixter .16	3	225	7⅛	6½	7⅛+	⅝
	1¼	Anken .10e	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2⅝	Anthony .30t	5	75	5⅛	4⅞	5+	⅛
	1	Applid Data	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4½	Ariz CL .18e	6	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1	Armac Ent	3	29	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
	6¼	Armin Cp	4	290	13⅛	12½	12½+	½
	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
	2⅞	Arundel .49t		1	4½	4½	4½	
	2	Arwood .20e	3	13	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	5¼	Asamera .25	8	119	11¾	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
	4⅞	AshlOil Can	8	72	7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	5-16	Askin Svc		11	⅝	½	½	
	½	AssdFd Str		10	1	1	1—	⅛
	2⅝	Atalnta .42e	7	6	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
	7-16	Atco Ind	20	4	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
	⅜	AtlcoMtg wt		10	1	1	1+1-16	
	6½	Atl Richf wt		80	7⅛	6½	6½—	⅜
	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	3	76	7	6⅞	7	
	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		47	15-16	13-16	⅞—1-16	
	11⅛	Augatinc .15	16	37	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
	6⅝	Austral Oil	8	127	12	11¼	11⅝+	⅝
	3⅛	Auto Train	14	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	
	1	Auto Bldg	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	1	Automat Rad	25	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	5⅛	AutmSvc .20	6	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
	2⅝	AVC Cp .82t	4	80	13⅜	12½	13+	½
	1⅛	AVEMC .14		4	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛

B - C

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
10⅝		BanFd 1.12e		58	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
	¼	BangPun wt		3	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
	3⅝	BanstrCH Lt		84	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	1⅞	Banner .04	3	3	2¼	2¼	2¼—	¼
	1⅛	Barclay .02a	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	1⅛	BarcoCa .10	5	5	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
	1⅝	Barnes Eng		8	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
	3⅛	Barry R .26t	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	BarryWr .40	5	19	6⅛	5⅞	6+	⅛
	⅝	Bartell Med		4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	3	3	3	3	
	1	Baruch Fost	7	41	1½	1⅜	1½—	⅛
	1	Barwick ET		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	2¾	BasinPet Cp	4	344	5⅝	5	5¼+	¼
	6¼	BayrkUt .72		31	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
	1½	Bell Ind .08	3	8	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	⅛	BenSIMg wt		40	¼	¼	¼	
	1¼	Benrus Crp	4	27	2⅝	2½	2½	
	1⅛	Berg Ent		11	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	⅞	BergRlt .30e	3	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	1½	Berg Bruns	16	101	5⅜	4⅞	5+	⅛
	7⅛	Brg B pf1.15		7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
	⅞	BernzOmat		3	2	2	2+	⅛
	3⅛	Bertea .09r	5	8	5¼	5	5¼+	¼
	2½	BervenC .12	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	1⅝	Bethlem Cp	3	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	1⅞	Beverly Ent		27	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12		Big Bear 1.12	4	17	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅜
	3⅛	BigV Supmk	4	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9		BinkMf .80a	5	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	¼
	5⅛	BinnySm .60	9	29	8⅝	8	8¼+	¼
	3¼	Blessings	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅛	Blount .08	4	3	2	2	2+	⅛
	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	3	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅝	Bodin Ap .40	7	5	4⅞	5	5+	⅛
	4½	BoltBer .20e	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	3⅝	Bowne .20	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9		BowVall .10	26	29	14⅝	14	14—	⅝
	5⅛	Brad Ragan	19	236	20⅝	19⅛	19½	
	4¼	BradfCm Sy	31	179	16⅞	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		68	8⅝	7¾	8+	⅛
	9⅛	Brascn A .1b	3	66	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
	9½	BraunEn .52	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
	9½	Brewer 1.20	3	15	22	21⅝	22+	⅛
	⅝	BroDart Ind	28	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	Brooks P .20	8	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
	2	BrownCo wt		14	3	2⅝	2⅞	
	8	BrnF A .52b	8	9	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
	1⅞	Bushler Cp	5	3	2½	2½	2½	
	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅞	Buildex .32	3		3	4⅛	4	4⅛
	6⅝	Bundy 1.36		49	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	¼
	1	Burgess Ind	11	38	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	4½	Burnsint .60	9	x39	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Butlerint .50	3	13	8	7⅞	8+	⅛
A	16⅛	Buttes G Oil	6	162	20⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
	1⅞	Cabicom Gn	9	5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	13-16	Cagles In A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	4½	Caldor .16b	6	227	8⅞	8	8⅝+	½
	3⅝	Calcomp	3	48	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
	1⅞	Cal LIFE Cp	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
	9	Cal PriCm 1	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	1⅝	Cameo Inc	12	9	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	13-16	Cam Ch .25e	5	92	3⅝	3 9-16	3⅝+1-16	
	8⅝	Campin .40b	3	41	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	½
	7-16	CdnExp GO	26	7	3⅛	3 1-16	3 1-16—1-16	
	2	Cdn Homstd	25	56	4½	4 3-16	4½—3-16	
	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	1¼	Cdn Merrill	24	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	6¼	Cdn Occidnt	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
19½		Cdn SuprOil	11	11	33¼	33¼	33¼+	1¼
	1-16	Canverl Int		5	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
	1	Canoga .10e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	1	Capehart Cp	2	17	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	2	2	2	2	
	10⅝	Carb Ind .60	3	138	19⅝	18¼	18½—	⅜
	1⅝	Caressa .20	5	8	3⅝	3⅛	3½—	⅛
40¼		Carnatn 1.20	16	153	69⅞	68	69⅞+	1
44		CaroPL pf 5		z10	54½	54½	54½+	½
	9-16	Carr wt		73	1⅛	1	1	
	1¼	Carrols Dev		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
	10⅛	CastlFd 1.20		9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Castleton In		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
	2½	Castlwd Int	5	8	4⅛	4	4	
	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	13	134	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
	⅞	CDI Corp	3	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
39		CenPL pf 4		z25	47	47	47+	1
	2⅞	CentSec .30e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	3-16	Cerltron Cp		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	⅝	Cetec Corp	7	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅞	Champ Hom		370	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	1⅞	Chartr Med	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
17½		ChiRiv 1.60a	6	1	20	20	20+	⅛
	1	ChicUnl .40t	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	2⅝	Child World	7	3	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
	9-16	Christian Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	1⅞	Cinema 5 Lt	6	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
	1	Cinerama	12	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4⅝	Circle K .38	7	38	7¼	7	7+	⅛
	3⅝	Citation .40	5	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	¾	Citiz Finl		1	1½	1½	1½—	
	3¾	CityGsFl .54	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	6	CK Petrolm	7	18	11⅝	10¼	10⅝—	1⅛
	⅞	Clark Cons	4	4	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
	3	Clark Gr .30	6	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	2½	Clarkson .16	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	2⅝	Clarostat	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	4½	Clausng .62e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	3	Clopay .09r	194	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
	1⅛	CMI Corp	35	24	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	2½	CMI Inv wt		93	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
	1	CMT In Inc	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	2½	Coachmn In	11	2	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
	3⅛	Col Mat .24b	5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	1⅝	Coho In .15r	12	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	⅝	Colt Intl		46	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
	5	ColeNat .60	4	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	4⅝	Coleman .44	15	70	7⅝	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
	2	ColwellC .28		5	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
	¼	ColwMtg wt		5	⅝	½	½—	⅛
	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	8	143	10⅝	12⅞	13	
22		Cominco 3e	6	12	29	28⅝	28¾+	⅛
	5¼	ComlAll .30	9	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	11½	ComlMtl .80	1	15	15¼	14⅝	14⅞—	⅜
	1⅝	Comdor BM		4	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16—1-16	
	3	CoPsycC .20	4	x31	6⅝	6¼	6½	
	12½	ComSv 1.62b	7	5	17⅛	16⅞	17	
	3⅞	Compo Ind		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	¼	Comput Inst	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
	5-16	Comput Inv		1	1	1	1—	⅛
	5⅝	Conchem .40	4	2	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
	1⅛	Condec Crp	3	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅛	Conrock .60	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	3-16	Conroy Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	5	Con Oil Gas	9	337	8	6⅞	6⅞—	⅝
	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	6	8	7	6⅝	7+	⅛
	2½	Consyne Cp	8	35	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
	½	Cont Mater	8	11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	⅞	Cont Tel wt		18	⅜	11-16		
	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	57	13⅝	13	13—	½
	2⅝	Cooper Jar	3	47	3⅞	3⅝	3½	
	2	Cordon Intl	8	29	3⅛	3	3	
	7½	Core Labs	8	22	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
	11⅛	CorrBlk 1.86	9	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	5-16	Cott Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	¼	CottCorp wt		16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	3⅞	CoxCbl Com	14	40	8⅝	8¼	8½	

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	42	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
7½	2½	CramrE .11t	3	6	4	3⅞	4+	⅛
28⅝	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	20	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3¼	⅝	Crest Foam	12	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Crompton		5	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32	15½	Cross AT .84	13	6	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅜
10½	5⅛	CrowlyM .40	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	3	7	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Crutchr Res	14	125	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	½
21⅞	7⅞	CrystlO .20e	4	84	12	10⅞	10⅞—	1
13	6⅞	CSE Cp .40a	3	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2½	⅝	Curtis Math		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5¾	1½	Damson Oil	13	40	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
28½	14⅝	Daniell .26b	9	41	30⅝	28¾	29⅝+	1⅝
56¾	22¼	Data Dcumt	5	13	39	38	38—	1
4⅝	1⅝	Dataprod	4	62	3⅛	2⅝	3	
19⅝	3⅝	DayMin .10e	14	48	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Del Labs .20	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2¼	¼	DeltaCp Am		12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13	4½	Deltn Fd .54	7	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	5⅝	DTalE2 .20e	8	215	13⅜	12⅞	13—	⅛
11⅛	2	Dev Cp Am	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25	13½	DiamM Dril	7	71	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	7	2	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅛	Diodes Inc		6	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
3⅛	1⅛	DiscFbr .26t	4	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	3	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
10¼	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	11	128	28¼	27⅞	27½+	¼
29	16⅞	Domtar 1.60	4	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Donkeny .30	2	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8⅞	4⅞	DowneyS .30	4	22	8¼	7½	8+	⅛
19½	11⅞	DrexUtl 1.20		4	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Driver Harr	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6¼	3⅞	DrgFair .40	5	12	7⅛	7	7+	⅛
1½	⅛	Dunlop .07e		22	1	13-16	15-16+1-16	
25⅝	6¼	DuplxPd .60	3	70	20½	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	Dynictn .05e	8	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	1⅛	Dynell .14t	9	18	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	E Systm .80	6	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
1⅞	½	Eagle Cloth	7	3	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
10¼	3⅝	ErlScheib .36	21	x54	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Earth R .60	5	85	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24	12⅝	EssonO .10r	9	99	21⅞	21	21¼—	⅛
18⅝	11	Esin C 1.10a	4	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	¼
1⅞	½	Eckmar Cp	10	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	12	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
29¼	19⅝	Edgiton .50r	2	56	20¼	19⅝	20+	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Edo Corp	5	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Edwrds .30a	6	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	2⅝	EhrnhP .50a	3	91	5⅛	4⅞	5+	⅛
3	1⅝	Elcor Chm	5	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	3⅝	El Hose .40	4	15	4	4	4	
4⅝	1⅞	ElAudD .21t	3	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Electrog .80	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅝	13-16	Elect Assist	3	18	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	El Eng .29e	4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
10⅝	6	ELT Inc	5	28	10	9⅝	10	
8⅛	4⅝	EpkoSh .64a	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ErnstEC .40	4	4	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	EssexC .03e	3	58	4	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	EvanAr .10b	4	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
12½	2⅝	Execut .24b		4	4	3⅝	4	
3⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	6	5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Fairfld Nob	5	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
24¼	7⅝	FalconS .10e	3	321	19⅛	16⅞	17⅞—	⅝
7⅞	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	9	19	2⅛	2	2	
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		82	2½	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	28	30	2½	2½	2½	
21¾	13½	FedMrt .60b	5	2	18½	18½	18½	
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	11	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
5	2⅞	Felsway .32	4	8	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
7	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
25½	3⅝	Fideico Gth	4	60	7⅝	7⅜	7½+	⅛
3⅝	⅝	Fields Plast		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	½	Film Cp Am		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2	Filmways	6	117	5	4⅞	5	
15	5	FinSanB .20	7	92	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
10¼	3¼	FinGen .36b	10	17	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
10	3¼	FinGnA .36b		1	5½	5½	5½—	¼
13⅝	6½	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv Ml		10	3	3	3	
3	1-16	Fst Denv wt		13	¼	3-16	¼	
3	11-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		5	1	1	1	
16⅛	6	FstSL Sh .48	5	17	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅜
1¼	1-16	FstVaMt wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
12½	3¼	Fstmark .24	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	3⅝	FischrP .48t	8	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Flagstaff	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Flight Safty	9	4	13	12½	12½—	⅛
2¼	⅜	Flock Ind		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅞	1	Fla Capital	3	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	3	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
23⅝	9⅝	FlukeJ .72t	7	17	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
17⅛	9¼	Fly Dia Oil	11	357	15⅛	14	14¼—	⅞
6	2⅝	Foodrm .15e	3	4	4½	4½	4½	
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
29	24⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	29	29	29	
3⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	FoxStaP .36	7	32	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
7½	1⅞	FPA Corp	10	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	1½	Franklin Rl		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	7⅝	Frantz .55	4	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	4	35	29	27½	27⅝—	⅛
4⅛	½	Frier Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6¼	Frigitemp	10	198	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛+	⅝
21	6¼	Frigitronic	20	77	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	1
12⅛	4½	Frischs .30b	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	94	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
5	1⅞	FrontAir wt		16	2⅝	2	2—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Gabriel .34t	3	16	5	4⅞	5+	⅛
10½	4½	Garan .32a	4	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp	13	14	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Garland .30	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3	⅝	Gaylord Nat	2	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	7⅛	Gearhart .32	8	321	19⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	GenEduc Sv	3	12	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
2	⅛	Gen Housewar		5	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Gen Interior	9	87	9¼	9	9+	¼
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	5	6	2	2	2	
3⅝	2	Generics Cp	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Genisco Tch	5	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅞	1⅛	Gecn Ind	13	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1	Gerber Sci	24	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
16⅛	7½	GiantF .58b	4	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
27⅛	7⅝	Giant Y .40a	14	121	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
8⅞	2	GIT Rl 1.84e	5	7	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	54	33½	32	32—	2⅝
63⅝	31⅝	Glatfl pf2.58		18	63¼	60	60—	2⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Glen Ger .30	3	1	4½	4½	4½	
8⅞	3⅝	GenOis .23t	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Glebeld .48	5	x19	6	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
9¼	4	Gasser .26	3	18	6⅛	5⅞	6—	⅛
11⅞	4¼	Gloucstr En	4	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
7½	3½	Glover Inc		10	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅜
6	2⅝	Gldblatt .36	7	2	3½	3⅝	3½	
34⅝	8⅝	Golden Cycl	33	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4	7-16	Goldfield Cp		60	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
3⅞	1⅝	GoodLS .10	23	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		53	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	GormR .90a	6	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
37⅞	15⅛	Grainger .30	18	28	23⅛	22⅞	23—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Grand Auto	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	GrandCti .20	5	x11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
3	⅝	Granite Met		38	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2	Gl Am Ind	3	3	3½	3½	3½	
4⅛	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	7	314	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	102	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅝
4⅝	½	Greatman		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GrerHy .10e	4	9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
9⅛	3¼	GREIT .48		4	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1½	Greyhd C	10	9	2½	2¼	2½—	⅛
25⅝	8⅝	GRI Cp .48	7	101	15⅝	14⅝	15+	⅜
10⅝	6	GrossTlc .96	6	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Grow C .32b	5	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	GSC En .4c	12	13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅛	⅞	GTI Corp	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅝	Guilford .20	5	2	3	3	3+	⅛
1½	1-16	GulMRlt wt		10	7-32	7-32	7-32+1-32	
38⅛	18	Gulf Can .80	9	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	½
6¼	1⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅛	4⅝	Gulstrm LD	7	26	8⅝	8½	8½	
12	5	HallsMot .44	3	3	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4	1	Hampin Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	8	44	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅝
6¼	3⅛	HanSq 1.92e	2	26	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
25	13½	Harland .22	19	10	24	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅞	5	Harmn .05r	3	75	9⅝	9¼	9½+	¼
25⅝	5⅝	HertzMt Cp	21	213	12⅝	10⅞	12+	1⅛
1⅝	5-16	Harvey Grp		5	½	⅜	⅝+1-16	
3⅞	1⅝	HarvySt .14t	18	8	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
5	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
5⅝	3	HawalA .10r	3	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Heinick Inst	20	6	1	1	1+	⅛
11⅛	1⅝	Helim 1.45e	20	38	2½	2⅜	2½	
9	5	Her Mal .48	3	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	HIG Inc	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10½	7½	Hi Shear Cp	7	7	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
5	2⅝	Hillhvn .06e	6	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
10	2⅝	Hiptrnic .20	14	24	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4	1½	Hofmn Ind	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
56	15⅝	HomeOA .50	11	5	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛—	⅝
18⅝	2⅝	Horn Hardrt		4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
15⅛	2⅝	HospM 1.24e	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		25	¼	¼	¼	
9½	3½	Hosp Mtr In	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	½
15⅝	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6	3⅝	House Vi .32	9	18	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
32½	11⅝	HoustOil .40	8	1208	24⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	2½
1⅞	11-16	Howell Ind	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
38½	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	9	3	28⅝	27½	28⅛+	⅝
38	16⅝	HubellB 1.30	8	9	28⅝	28	28	
50½	35	Hub pfA1.75		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅜
4⅝	⅝	Hudson Gen		29	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	3½	Hufimn .40e	6	14	5	4⅞	5	
24½	11⅛	HuskyO .58	5	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
4	1⅛	Hycel Inc	45	86	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
28⅝	12⅝	HygrFd .90e	4	2	22¼	22	22¼+	⅜

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74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
10⅛	4	ICB Cp .35		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	10	12	5⅛	5	5	
16⅞	7½	ICM R 1.64e	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	4	4	3⅞	4	
43⅝	19½	ImpOil A .80	12	228	27⅛	25⅝	26⅝—	⅝
5⅝	1⅛	Incoterm A		18	3	2⅞	3—	⅛
4	⅝	IndianHd wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Inflight Svc	4	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Insilax Corp	3	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	10	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	⅝	Integrt Res	14	23	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	18	3	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		107	½	½	½—	⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Int Cour .24	10	43	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6	1	Int Foodsvco	5	75	2	1⅝	2+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	13	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
12	5⅝	IntGenin .70	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9¼	1⅝	Int Prot .19		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3⅛	⅝	Int Stretch		2	1	1	1	
48	15	InSyCon .25	9	z4750	25⅝	24	24—	⅝
15½	6⅛	Interpool	5	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
14⅛	5⅛	Intrayst .48	7	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
19⅞	5⅝	Interway Cp	2	295	8¼	6⅞	8+	⅞
4	1	Investm Fla	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
34	12⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	10	18	17⅞	18+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	InvDivB .45	5	5	4½	4½	4½	
12⅞	4	InvestRlt Tr	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Ionics Inc	14	5	10½	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	6	13	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6⅛		Irvin Indust	4	28	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅞		Finl .30	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	D .36e		2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Corp	4	172	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Jaclyn .30a	4	15	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅜

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
16½	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	4	7	9½	9⅛	9½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Jamswy .09t	2	14	2⅛	2	2	
9⅛	3	Jeannet .22t	6	42	7⅛	6½	7⅛+	⅝
2⅞	1	Jetronic Ind	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
25⅝	14½	John Pd .25	17	5	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	⅝
4	2⅛	Juniper Pet	10	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	5	3	3	3	
8½	4⅛	Kaisrind .06	7	87	7¼	6⅞	7—	¼
1⅞	⅛	Kalvex Inc		35	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	2⅝	KaneMill wt		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
23½	11	KanebSv .98	6	x127	18⅛	17¼	17⅞—	⅝
2	3-16	Kavanau		4	⅜	5-16	⅜	
6	2	KayCorp .20	38	11	3	3	3	
5⅝	1⅝	Ketchm .14t	5	5	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	Kewane .48a	5	91	14½	13⅞	13⅝+	⅛
3⅞	⅝	Key Co .08		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	3½	Keystind .30	4	27	6½	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kir Ark Crp	10	74	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1	King Optical	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	6½	KirgRd .16e	5	29	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Kingstip .16	10	4	4	4	4	
32	10⅝	Kirbylnd .60	7	22	31	30½	30½—	½
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		5	2	2	2	
1⅞	⅝	KleerVu Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	⅞	Klemerla		12	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	4⅝	Kncker Toy	4	123	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅝
25	7¼	Kolmorg .40	4	15	11	10⅝	11+	¼
7⅛	2	KuhnSlr .10	4	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1½	LaBarge .04	4	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3	Lalay Radio	6	136	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅛	2 9-16	Lake Shore	9	55	3 13-16	3 9-16	3 11-16—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	6	15	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
3½	¾	LaneWd .10t		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅛	LaPointe	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	18	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
⅞	1-16	LarwinR wt		42	¼	⅛	¼	
11⅛	3⅞	LCA Cp .45	4	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
2½	¼	LCA Cp wt		15	⅝	11-16	11-16—1-16	
13½	5	LeaRon .24a	5	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
16⅞	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	9	3	16	16	16	
4⅝	2	Lee Natl	9	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	31	9	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4	Leigh Pr .40	4	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	10	5	5	5+	⅛
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab	3	14	4	3⅝	4+	⅛
6	3⅝	Lilli Ann .22	3	4	4	4	4	
3⅝	⅝	LillyLynn A	3	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	1⅞	Lloyds Elec	75	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Lohmn .32a	5	8	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		94	4⅝	4	4—	⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .10e	4	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	5	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		141	3	2⅞	3	
3½	2½	Lundy Elec		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	Lynch Corp	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind		14	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
15⅝	8⅝	Me PbS 1.28	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Mangood .60	20	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
	3½	Mansf T .50	154	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Marindu B	14	289	2⅝	2 11-16	2 11-16—1-16	
17⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl	5	158	17⅞	16½	16½—	1⅛
7¼	4	MarshF .24	11	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Marshal Ind	3	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	4	Masland .40	18	13	4⅝	4	4⅝	
12⅝	5	Masnalin .30	5	6	11½	11	11—	½
12½	3⅛	MaterRe .20	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7	1⅞	MaulBro .10		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7	3⅝	Maule .05h	2	19	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞—	½
5⅝	9-16	McCro wt n		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7½	2⅛	McCull Oil	4	257	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	McDonh .60	4	23	10⅛	10	10+	⅛
6	2⅝	Mclntsh .32	9	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	20	9⅛	8½	8⅞+	⅛
2⅝	½	Medaln Leis	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9	2⅝	Medenco .12	5	23	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
25¼	14⅝	MediaGn .60	10	6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
5¼	1⅛	Mego Intl In	4	47	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
11⅛	6	MEM Co .72	4	3	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	5	16	2	2	2—	⅛
3⅝	1	Mich Genl	7	14	1½	1½	1½	
17	3	MichSu .40a	1	84	13⅛	12½	12⅝—	⅝
3¼	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Midld Co .10	85	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	¼
14¼	7⅝	Mid Rub Re	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16¾	6	Milgo Elect	5	144	13⅝	12½	12½—	⅝
8⅝	4¼	Miller H	1	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	MillerW .60	5	8	13⅝	13	13—	¼
17⅞	5⅝	MillOnx .20e	6	220	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
20⅝	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	9	35	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
8⅝	1⅛	Mission IT		19	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		8	13⅝	13	13—	1
16	1⅛	MoPac 1.20	4	28	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	½
29¼	9¼	Mitchll 1.57t	4	70	11⅝	11¼	11½—	⅛
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	4	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	¼	MoAmCo Cp		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
16½	5⅝	Moiycrp wt		35	10⅛	10	10—	½
56½	40	MonP pf4.40		z10	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	1
9⅝	⅝	Moog .55e	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10⅝	3⅛	MtgGth .95a		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	MottsSup .M	5	1	5	5	5—	⅛
17	10⅛	MtVMll 1.20	4	x1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	Mov Star .30	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	7	14	1⅛	1	1⅛+3-16	
12⅛	6½	MPB Cp .50	4	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
2⅝	1	MPO Video		3	2	2	2—	⅛
12⅝	2¼	MultiAm .20	169	x21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
4	1½	Napco Ind	4	19	2⅝	2½	2½	
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	½	Natlnd wt		32	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	4	34	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14¼	1⅝	Nat Paragn	8	87	5¼	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅛	⅝	Nat System		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10⅛	4½	NatwH .24b	7	5	10	10	10	
10⅛	5	Nelsner .20e	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3	15-16	Neonex .05	3	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—1-16	
2⅝	½	NestLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15	8½	Newcor .76	4	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
56½	16¼	NENucir .30	10	22	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
12	4⅝	NHamp .45e	7	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	28	6	⅝	9-16	9-16	
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	48	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	10	98	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	NYTimes .60	6	58	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5	NiagFSv .34	3	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅝	⅝	Noel Indust		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
10½	7⅝	Nolex Cp	17	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
4	1¼	Nortek Inc	4	34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	NoAmMt wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16	3⅝	NorAm Roy	10	107	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	10	52	4 11-16	4 7-16	4 7-16—3-16	
17	1	NNGMob wt		20	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	9	11	3⅝	3	3+	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	NumacO Gs	21	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6	3¼	Oakwd Hom	4	2	5	5	5—	⅛
33⅞	12⅝	Offshore Co	6	6	18¼	17¼	17⅝—	⅝
22	10	OhioBrs 1.40	4	17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12¼	10⅝	OKC Cp .80	3	70	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅝	7½	OnLine Sys	5	18	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞—	⅝
16	8⅝	OnenCp .20a	5	28	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
101½	46½	OOklep Cop	3	z300	50½	49½	49½	
2½	½	Original		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
7⅝	4	OSullvan .50	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10	2	Outdr Sprt I	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14	4⅝	OverhDr .40	6	108	7⅛	6½	7⅛+	⅝
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	5	117	3⅝	3	3⅛	
1½	11-16	P&F Indust	3	61	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
1	1-16	Pac Cst Prp			⅛	⅛	⅛	
20⅛	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
17½	13⅛	PGE pf1.37		3	16	15⅞	16+	¼
16¼	12⅛	PGRd pf1.25		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
25	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
27½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
8	2⅛	P Holdg .16	1		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15	11¼	PNwTel 1.20	9	9	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
25¼	11⅛	PallCp .40	11	103	25	23¾	24⅝—	⅝
3	⅝	Palomr Finl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	5½	PanOcean O	107	329	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	½
5⅛	⅝	Pandl Bradf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6	2⅝	ParaPk .10a	3	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
8	4½	ParkCh .40a	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
6½	1⅝	Parkwy Dis	7	62	5½	5	5⅝+	⅛
32½	9⅛	Parsons .60e	6	13	16½	15⅝	11⅛+	⅝
2⅝	½	Pat Fashion	43	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11	2½	Patagonia		11	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
16	3⅝	PatoCG .50e	2	44	6⅝	6¼	6½—	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	PatrkP .86 t	7	38	8⅛	7⅞	8	
12⅝	7	Paxil .60	5	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1½	Pemcor Inc	2	16	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7⅝	¼	Pentron Ind		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	PepCom .40	4	26	7⅝	7	7⅛+	¼
7⅝	3	PerlnlCp .30	5	95	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
4⅝	½	Permaner		454	1⅛	1	1⅛—	¼
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	65	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	¼
8½	3⅝	Petro Lewis	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4	Phil LD .52r	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6½	2	Phoenix Stl	2	155	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
4½	1⅝	PicNPay .12	5	x5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7½	2½	Pioner Plas	4	15	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
2⅝	½	Pioneer Sys		21	15-16	13-16	15-16+3-16	
5⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
39⅝	8⅝	PitDeMo .80	7	32	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56	9	x4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
30½	15⅛	Pittway 1b	9	18	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞+	2½
36½	13	PlacDv 1.20	4	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Plant Ind	7	69	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Plantronics	5	37	12⅛	12	12—	⅛
1⅝	½	PNB MR wt		8	7-16	7-16	7-16+1-16	
14⅝	9⅝	PneuSca .80	10	z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7¼	3½	Pneum .20e	3	42	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	2¼	Prairie Oil	9	16	4¼	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Pratt Lmb 1	12	12	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	179	23⅛	22	23⅛+	1⅛
10⅝	3⅛	PresRl A .32		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	3½	PresRl B .32		6	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
5½	1¼	Presley Cos	8	12	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
19¼	9⅝	Preston .70	5	1	13	13	13—	⅛
6¼	1⅝	PrimAt .15r	16	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4½	PrpCT 1.21e	7	11	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	10	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	⅝	PrdRIE .16e	2	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	1½	PrudBdg .24	5	110	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	⅝	PSA Inc wt		8	2	2	2	
3⅝	⅝	Pulte Hmes		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5⅞	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16¾	8¼	Putnam .60a	7	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

R - S - T

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
4⅝	4	Racon .20a	3	20	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	51	234	23⅝	22	22½—	⅝
20⅝	7⅝	Ransbrg .30	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅝	1	RapdAm wt		23	1⅝	1½	1½+	¼
5⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	65	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1	Reading Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18	11⅝	RealEst 1.40	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½
13⅛	3	RltIncT .99e	5	8	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Reeves Telc	21	6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1½	Refrig Trns		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	1	REIT IncFd		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45⅞	26	RelfF pf4.38		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	½
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		19	11-16	⅝	11-16	
11⅛	7⅝	Rem A4 .80	7	12	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
4	1	Rep Housng		4	2	2	2+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	RepMtln wt		17	7-16	5-16	7-16+3-16	
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅝
44	3⅝	ReschCll .08		819	13⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	1⅝
9½	5⅛	Restatfx .30	5	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1	Resrtslnt A	3	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Rest Assoc	12	50	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1	Riblet Prod		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	7	4	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅞
10⅞	4	RisdonM .36	4	9	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
34½	19½	Robintech	4	59	27½	26⅝	26⅝—	1
4	1⅝	Roblin Ind	1	34	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Rokkway .88	4	7	9½	8⅝	9½	
1¼	⅛	Rockw Nat		31	11-16	⅝	11-16	
6½	3¼	Rocorint .20	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	6⅝	Rogers Corp	7	5	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Co	8	10	3½	3⅛	3½	
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		11	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	6	270	25⅛	23	23⅛—	1⅞
18	3⅝	Rowlnd Inc	5	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Royal Amer	13	11	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
2⅞	¼	RoyBch Col	3	3	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
3¼	1	RPS Prod		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	RSC Indust	7	41	2	2	2	
3	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	3	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	¼
5	3¼	Rudick pf.56		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	6	Russell .60	3	26	9	9	9	
10½	4⅝	Rust Ch .40	6	6	7½	7¼	7½	
17¼	5½	Ryan Ho .20	12	92	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	½
3⅝	⅝	Ryersn Hay	37	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅝	8⅛	StJohnsT .62	8	3	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Salem .27t	8	53	6⅝	6	6—	⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	14	621	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
14⅛	6⅛	SCarlo 1.63e		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	SDie Gpf 1		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	8	SDie G pf.88		5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
40⅛	27	San JW 2.40	7	2	32	32	32—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	52	2⅛	2	2—	⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Sargr pf2.25		z25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Seturn Airw	4	11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
8	4⅝	Schenut .60a	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
2⅝	⅝	Schick Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Schiller Ind	9	22	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
9½	4	SciAltan .25t	7	58	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15⅝	8¼	Scope Ind	7	3	14	13⅝	14+	⅛
28⅝	11	Scurry Rain		1	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SbdAMll .48	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1⅝	Sealectr Cp	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Sears Ind	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅛	½	Sec Mtg Inv		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	2	Sec Plastics	10	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	SeligLa .60b	4	3	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Semtch .14t	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	Servisco .30	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Seton Co .45	2	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	3⅝	SGL In .10r	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
17½	8⅝	SG Se pf1.70		10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
2⅛	1½	Shaer Shoe	13	2	2	2	2—	⅛
11⅝	4	Shawin .50b	5	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ShearHay S		46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	7-16	ShellRes .06		203	3½	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	ShndCp .24t	3	2	4	4	4	
22½	9⅝	Shnandh Oil	7	26	17½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
29⅞	13⅝	ShnO pf1.25		1	22½	22½	22½+	½
18⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	6	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	6	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ShulmTr En		10	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—⅛	
8⅞	3⅝	Sierrcin .20	8	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	½
10⅛	6⅝	Sifco In .36a	1	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .08		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	7	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1½	Simplex .15t	10	9	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅞	⅝	Solitron .06		518	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅜
10	3¼	Sonder Brdc	4	3	6¼	5⅝	6¼+	½
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	77	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	124	7½	6⅞	7⅛+	½
8½	6	SoestCap .80	11	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
20⅛	16½	SCEO pf1.68		z500	19⅛	19	19	
109½	85⅛	SCE pf8.96		6	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞—	⅝
25⅞	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
18⅞	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16½	16½	16½	
16⅛	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		10	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝+	⅝
16	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
14⅛	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
13½	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
52	28	SouRoy .88b	19	24	45⅝	44½	45½+	½
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	5	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
8½	3½	Splentex .48	4	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
7⅞	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14¼	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	2	12	12	12+	¼
4	1⅝	Std Containr	3	1	3½	3½	3½	
7⅝	3¼	Std Metals	6	22	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
8⅝	4½	StdMotA .42	6	20	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
3½	1¼	StdPac Corp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	7½	Std Prod 1	5	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
20	9⅝	StdShrs .40r		12	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅝
7⅝	4	Stanly Avia	7	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
11	7¼	StarSup .68b	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
12⅝	5⅛	StarrtHo .30	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	StatSvL .40b	4	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3	Steaimt .15e	2	22	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	24	16⅛	15⅝	16	
1⅞	½	Sterl Electr		26	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	88	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stevcoknit	3	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	8	54	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	4	Struth Wells	22	41	7¼	7	7⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	SunCityI .25	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8	Sun Elec .60	7	59	15	13⅝	15+	2
8⅝	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	7	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
9	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	10	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1½	Supindia .12	3	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
1⅞	⅝	Supronics	7	3	1	1	1—	⅛
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16⅝	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝
4	2	Synaloy .12t		x17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
63	27½	Syntex .40	4	764	34⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅝
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .28	7	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	System Eng		48	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
6¼	2¼	Techni Oper	5	28	6¼	5⅞	6	
1⅞	½	Techni Tape	5	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
24½	13¼	Telon R .20a	3	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6	Teleflex .32t	6	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		96	½	7-16	7-16—1-16	
3⅛	13-16	Tenna Corp	11	31	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	x3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	7	74	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10¼	TerraC .25e	3	164	13⅛	12½	12½—	⅝
15⅝	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		154	7	6⅝	6⅝	
4	1½	Texstar .15t	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14	6⅛	Textron wt		4	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
3⅝	⅝	TFI Co Inc	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2½	Thorof Mkt	5	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Tiffany .20	4	5	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	⅝	TigerIntl wt		159	2⅛	2	2+	⅛
14⅝	1⅝	Timpte Ind	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
22¼	2½	TMC Mtg In	1	24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4	Tokheim .20	14	68	7⅛	7	7	
4⅝	1	Toichin Inst	3	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
103	70	ToIEd pf8.32		z100	85	85	85+	2
97½	68	ToIEd pf7.76		z100	77½	77½	77½+	½
54⅝	38¼	ToIEd pf4.25		250	46	46	46	
8⅛	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	16	5⅛	5	5	
13⅛	6⅞	Torin Cp .60	4	8	8⅝	8	8—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	57	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅛	8⅛	Total pf.70		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		22	2⅛	2	2—	¼
5	1½	Tracor Inc	9	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
9⅛	3½	Trnspt Pool	3	44	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Treadw .23t		22	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
10⅛	5	TriSIMIr .80	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3 7-16	1⅝	Tubos Mex	10	16	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅛	1⅛	Tuftco Corp	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne		27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	TwinFair In	4	34	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

U - V - W - Y -

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
2⅝	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	17	2⅛	2	2—	⅛
7⅛	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	53	4 5-16	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅛	¼	UnBrand wt		38	⅜	9-16	9-16	
14½	9⅝	UnCosF .45	7	x5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	5	84	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	9-16	UnNat Corp		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7-15	1-16	UnNatCp wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16+1-16	
⅞	1-16	Un Nat wt n		17	⅜	5-16	⅜	
12	2⅝	U NatCp pf		4	5⅛	5	5—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	U PDye .07p		8	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
25¼	5⅝	US Ban Trst	7	22	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
10¼	2⅝	US Filtr .20	7	363	8	7¼	7⅞—	⅛
17⅛	4⅛	US LsgRl E	7	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	75	3	3	3	
4⅝	⅞	US Radium	8	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
18⅛	9⅝	US Reduct 1	1	38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
16½	7½	Unitek Corp	8	13	13	12½	12½—	⅝
16⅛	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
1½	½	Univ Contnr		5	1	⅝	⅝—	⅛
6½	2⅛	UnivRs .05e	9	13	4⅝	4½	4½	
3⅛	1⅛	URS Corp	5	11	2⅛	2¼	2¼+	⅛
19⅛	10	UtahldSu 1	10	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	UV Ind wt		70	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	VallesSt .71t	8	x7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	3	138	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	1⅛
21⅛	5⅛	Valmac .60a	4	39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Valspar .24		22	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
2⅛	1	ValuLin .01e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Varo Inc	3	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	5⅛	Veccolns .32	6	12	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Verit Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	VermIA .40b	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3½	1¼	Vernitron	6	119	3⅛	2⅞	3	
3⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅝	5-16	Viewlex		37	⅝	11-16	⅝+	⅛
6⅛	5-16	Viking Genl	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		44	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅛	Vulcan .02e		8	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	2½	WabMg .10a	6	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11	4⅛	WagnrEl .48	21	x3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16½	11⅝	WalcoN .40b	6	8	16	16	16	
2	½	WardFds wt		11	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		127	3⅛	3	3	
24⅝	14⅛	WasPstB .50	8	10	23⅛	23	23	
16	10⅝	WashRl 1.28	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	1	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12½	7½	WestChP .72	12	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Westats Pll	10	136	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅝	Westn Decal	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	3⅛	Westn Fin .10	4	42	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		37	1	15-16	1	
35½	8⅝	Wstran .20a	8	31	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
13	6¼	Whippny .60	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Whitaker .34	3	1	5	5	5	
2⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	3	18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7¼	Whiting .80	4	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		60	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilcoxG .12	4	13	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wmhous .30	3	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4	WlshrO .05r	7	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
57	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z50	48	46	48+	2
3⅞	1½	WolfHB .24	8	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	71	10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5½	Worces Cont	5	31	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Work Wr .60	3	20	6½	6½	6½	
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	38	14	3	2⅞	3	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		46	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16—	⅛
4⅛	2	WTC Air .10	4	46	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17	5⅝	WUI Inc .40	5	72	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	WyleLab .20	4	22	4	3⅞	4	
11⅛	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	34	7½	6⅞	7—	½
13	6½	WymBn .50	8	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	5	1	3	3	3	
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		52	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	8	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45.60
Albert Heijn	86
Algembank	315
Amrobank	76
A'dam	174
Fokker	39.20
Heineken	149.60
H.V.A.	53.30
Holl-Am-H	62
Hoogovens	57.60
K.L.M.	60
Philips new	27.80
Robeco	170
Rolinco	114
Royal Dutch	84.50
Unilever	108
Van Ommer	264
Ver Mach	173

Brussels

Arbed	4,360
Brux-Lamb	1,945
Cock Ougree	1,286
Electrobel	5,560
GB-Inno-BM	2,200
Hoboken	4,060
Petrofina	4,580
Ph. Gevaert	1,256
Soc. Générale	2,800
Solvay	2,665
Un Minière	1,424

Frankfurt

AEG	84
BASF	151.20
Bayer	133
Commerzbk	197.90
Cont. Gummi	80.10
Daimler	292
Demag	178
DutBank	308.40
Mannesmann	239.50
Metallgesell	99.80
Neckermann	55.50
Rheinstahl	433
RWE new	242
DresdeBk	122
Gels Aktier	67
Hoesch	222.70
Karstdt	247.50
Kaufhof	97.80
KHD	68.50
Lufthansa	134
Schering	388
Siemens	253.50
Thyssen	78.20
Veba	125.50
Volkswagen	105.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.19
Anglo-Am	£23.50
Barclay Bk	2.63
Beecham Gr	2.10
BICC	1.34
Boots	1.84
Bowater	1.17
Brit-Am Tob	3.00
Brit. Oxyg	0.35
Brit. Pet	4.23
BLMC	0.08
Burmah	0.64½
Chartered	0.42
CadburySct	1.52
Courtaulds	0.99
Daggafont	0.21
DeBeer D	2.48
Decca Rec	1.64
Distillers	1.15
Dunlop	0.41
E Muslind	1.15
FreeStGed	7.08
GEC	£26.75
GKN	2.01
Glaxo Gr	3.94
Gt Un St	1.83
Guinness	1.11
Hawker-Sidd	2.78
Hudson Bay	£11 13/16
Imp Chem	2.17
Imps	0.61
Mar&Spen	1.95
MetalBox	2.22
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	2.59
Rank Org	1.84
Royal Dutch	£25.75
R.T.Z.	1.64
Shell	2.47
Thorn (A)	1.76
Tube Invest	2.52
Union Carb	4.65
Vickers	1.32
War L3½	£25.25
West Deep	£19⅝
West Drief	£44.75
West Hold	£34.75
West Min	1.72
Woolworth	0.50½
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,690
Erba	4,300
Ercole Marell	685
Fiat	1,175
Finsider	368
Generali	66,210
IFI	2,860
Italgas	632
Italsider	661
LaRinas	118
Montedis	747
Olivetti	1,311
Pirelli	830
Snia Visco	1,810
Terni	88

Paris

Air Liquide	316
Alimentaire	70
BSN	475
Carrefour	1,950
Cim Lafarge	169
Citroën	32
Cie Bancaire	441
CFP	123.80
CGE	300
CCF	132.50
Ferodo	245
L'Oréal	758
Mach Bull	37.50
Michelin	784
Moët-Henn	490
Moulinex	248.50
Nickel (Le)	86.30
Paribas	156.80
PUK	124.50
Penarroya	59.80
Perrier	121
Peugeot	215
Rh Poulenc	126.20
Sacilor	80.50
St Gobain	127
Suez	279.90
Télémécan.	864
Thomson	176
Usinor	92.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,100
B Boveri	1,015
Ciba-Geigy	1,495
Cr Suisse	2,760
Fischer	515
HofRocheN	9,050
Nestlé	2,820
Sandoz	1,850
Sté B Suisse	540
Sulzer	2,700
U.B. Suisse	3,060

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6½-6⅞	6½-7	2½-3⅛	13 -14
1 M.	6⅝-6⅞	5½-6⅞	3½-4	13½-14⅛
3 M.	7⅛-7⅝	5⅞-6⅝	4½-5	13½-14½
6 M.	7½-7⅞	6 -6½	5⅝-5⅞	13⅞-14
1 Y.	7⅞-8⅛	6⅛-6½	5⅞-6⅛	13⅝-14

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	99½	100½
Amax 8-76	99¼	100¼
Amax 8¾-86	97½	98½
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
ASEA 8¼-86	92¼	93¼
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¼	91¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100	101
Barclay 8¼-86	90	92
Beecham 8¼-86	83	85
Bergen 8-87	91	92
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	93	94
Burlingt 7¾-87	87	88
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93	94
Com Union 8½-86	84	86
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101¼	102¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¾	88¾
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95
Corning 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Cut Ham 8-87	89¾	90¾
Dana 8-87	89	90
Denmark 9-82	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Cor 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E.D.F. 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99	100
Esso 8-86 Nov	97	98
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89¼	90¼
Gen Mills 8-86	96½	97½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8⅜-86	100¼	101¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87½	88½
Granges 8½-89	90½	91½
GTE 8¼-86	93	94
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
Helsinki 8¼-84	93	94
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8½-82	94	95
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101	102
Motorola 8-87	94¼	95¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87½	88½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8½-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93½	94½
Otis-Elev 8½-85	100	101
Owens Corn 9-86	100	101
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	89½	90½
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Plessey 8½-86	73½	75½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	96	97
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	93	94
Rank 8¾-86	84	86
Richardson 8¾-85	99½	100½
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Scott 8⅝-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	93½	94½
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	89¼	90¼
Tenneco 7½-79	94¾	95¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	84½	85½
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101	102
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	96¼	97¼
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T.R.W. 8¾-8	94¾	95¾
Union Oil 7-79	95½	96½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 8-87	88	89
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	81	83
Ashland 5-88	74	76
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Borden 6¼-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	88½	90½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	79½	81½
Chevron 5-88	93½	95½
Chrysler 4¾-88	51	53
Chrysler 5-88	54	56
Cont Tel 5½-88	78	80
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82	84
Firestone 5-88	74	76
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	71	73
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	88
Gen Food 4⅝-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
Gould 5-87	73	75
Halliburt 4½-87	105	107
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
ITT 4½-87	66	68
I.S.E. 6¼-89	82	84
McDerm 4¾-87	108½	110½
Morgan JP 4½-87	112	114
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	91
Owens Ill 4½-87	84	86
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	97	99
R.C.A. 5-88	71	73
Revlon 4¼-87	87	89
Sperry 4¼-88	83	85
Squibb Intl 4½-87	85½	87½
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	84½	86½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	105½	107½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.90	87.85	94.15
Previous	96.90	87.96	93.66

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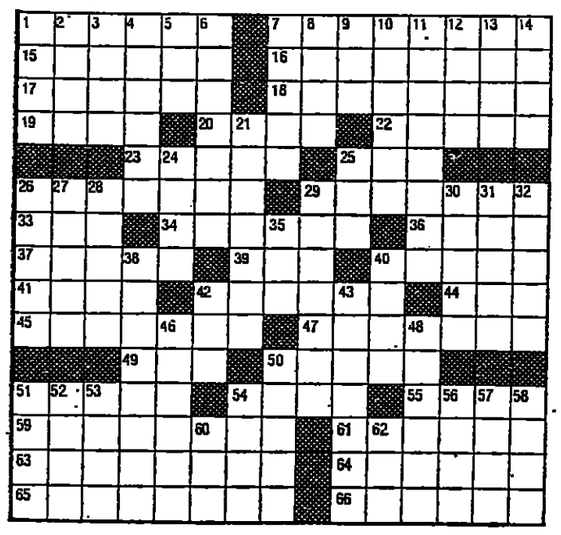
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Revival-meeting advice
7 Lincoln Memorial, for one
15 Commencement speaker
16 Parrot, e.g.
17 Fodder
18 Find new quarters
19 Organic compound
20 Ending for mob or lob
22 Wrist-holder's finding
23 Inward, in anatomy
25 Power
26 In toto
29 Jaeger or skua
33 Fine lace
34 BB-gun discharge
36 Bank transaction
37 Flee
39 One, in Berlin
40 Beetle Bailey's boss
41 Wrinkle
42 Slanting
44 Message: Abbr.
45 Junior crowd
47 Fortified elevation
49 Baseball's Mel
50 Pia or alma
51 Soprano Lucine
54 Bridge seat
55 Mars: Prefix
59 Ritual basins
61 Young eels
63 Extreme conceit
64 Mole or vole
65 Washington V.I.P.'s
66 Pull up —— (move)

DOWN

1 Miss Stein's flower
2 "—— go bragh"
3 —— Alto
4 Display, in Paris
5 Egg drink
6 Railway bridge
7 Bogged down
8 Hebrew measure
9 Nonexistent
10 Perfect spot
11 Irish darling
12 Common Latin abbr.
13 Hornless sheep
14 Lumber source
21 Word for Chicago's Sears building
24 Neck part
25 Old hand
26 Manifest
27 Face ——
28 Funeral speech
29 Madrid ladies
30 Arterial trunk
31 Daily double, e.g.
32 Took a certain position
35 Diamond ——
38 Extensive view
40 Dotted, as porcelain
42 At the age of: Lat.
43 Comic's lingoes
46 —— Mater
48 Moscow paper
50 Western sights
51 Drinks
52 One of the Biblical wise men
53 English river
54 Small dam
56 Fume
57 Ocean bird
58 Kilns
60 Wahoo
62 Destiny



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Rain	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Rain	MILAN	8	46	Rain
ANKARA	10	50	Rain	MONTREAL	—10	14	Sunny
ATHENS	12	53	Overcast	MOSCOW	—2	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	60	Fair	MUNICH	12	53	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	12	53	Showers
BRUSSELS	10	50	Rain	OSLO	1	34	Rain
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	12	53	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	14	51	Rain
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Overcast	SOFIA	12	53	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	51	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	5	41	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FLORENCE	12	53	Rain	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	VENICE	1	34	Rain
GENEVA	8	46	Overcast	VIENNA	76	61	Fair
HELSINKI	2	36	Rain	WARSAW	16	61	Fair
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	38	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Rain				
LONDON	11	52	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	13	56	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

March 4, 1975

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(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $8.78
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Ltd.pr. — SF83.56
(i) Apollo Fund S A — $74.70
(w) Austral Trust S.A. — $3.50

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— (d) Grobar — SF422
— (d) Stockbar — SF719
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(w) Brownlnvest — $12.77
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $11.13
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.74

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
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— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $9.38
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF3.7
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $614.36
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. — $7.33
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. — $10.26
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.82

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF536
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF66.75
— (d) C.S. Fund—Int'l — SF91.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF71.25
— (d) Ussec — SF357
— (d) Europavalor — SF120.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. America Fd. — $8.20
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. — $7.80
(w) D.G.G. — $38.79
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $e.32
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.83
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen 8,975
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $2.31
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $3.06
(w) Dr. Interct Inv Fd. — $11.02
(w) Europe Obligations — LF955
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.64

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. — $10.26
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $8.37
(d) Ficucem — BF.44
(w) First Intern'l Fd. — $113.98
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.42
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $26.50
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. — $23.45
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $50.12
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $18.41
(w) Fonsetex Issue Fr. — SF1,626
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — $8.70 88
(d) Fonoltalia — $10 53
(d) Fund of Nations — $3.35
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) — $9.78
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.57.28

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $9.37
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $22.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.26
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l — $8.81
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $5,124.17
(i) H.O.L.T. Bobet — $23.00
(d) Icofund — $23.00
(w) Ingrow — SF53.55
(d) Interfla — $10.14
(d) Interfund S.A. — Lire 7,520
(d) Interitalia — $87.57
(w) Intermarket Fund — $25.51
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $16.10
(r) Int'l Invest Network — Can.$2.84
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — $6.17
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $7.78
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A — $24.69
(d) Investalux S.A. Fund — $9.19
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $8.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $13.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $13.87
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.51

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East Trust — $50.01
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $38.71
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.06

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1.517
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F — $9.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $16.42
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $23.82

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF339.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF353.50
(w) Luxfund — $17.83
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $11.64
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.74
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.22
(w) N.A.M.F. — $36.29
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund — $6.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $6.87
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $1.369
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $19.31
(d) Rentа Fund — LF1,915
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,436
(d) Rentinvest — LF793

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.81
— (d) Global Fund — $3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF48.75

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.56

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Realty — $13.72
— (d) Share Int'l Fund — $4.34
— (w) Shareholders Excal. — $4.62

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF21.19
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.29
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V. — $7.15
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM69.20

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw. R. Esp. — SF1.432
— (r) Securwiss — SF1.021
(d) Soros Fund — $134.16
(w) Star Fund — $5.53
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Ins. — $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF329.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF59.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF315.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF167.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select — SF72.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF76.48
(w) Talent Global Fund — $6.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sca) — $20.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $23.46
(w) Transpacific Fund — $16.38

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $1.94
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.34
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l — $2.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF29.75
— (d) Bond Invest. — SF66.25
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF72.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. — SF107.50
— (d) Funsa Swiss Sh. — SF34.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF39.00
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF62.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF363.50
— (d) Satit South Afr. Sh. — SF212.00
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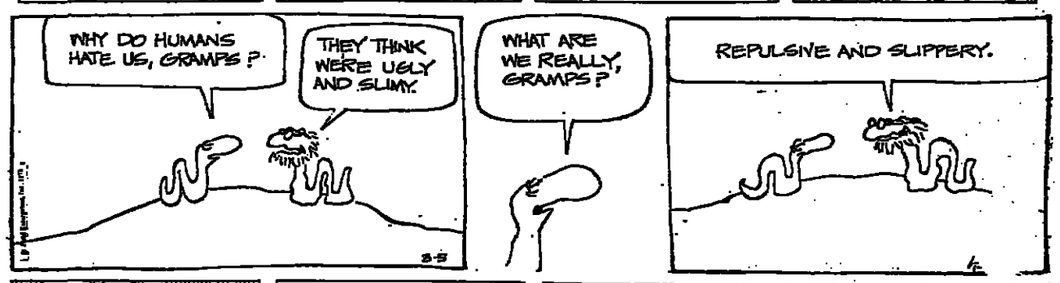
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds — DM14.75
— (d) Europafonds — DM31.50
— (d) Unifonds — DM19.25
— (d) Unirenta — DM 50.45
— (d) Unispecial L — DM49.65
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd — $[illegible] 34
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $11.62
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.42
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,211.02
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,357.62
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $[illegible]0.21
(w) Worldwide Securities — $21.34
(w) Worldwide Specials — $2,969.33

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



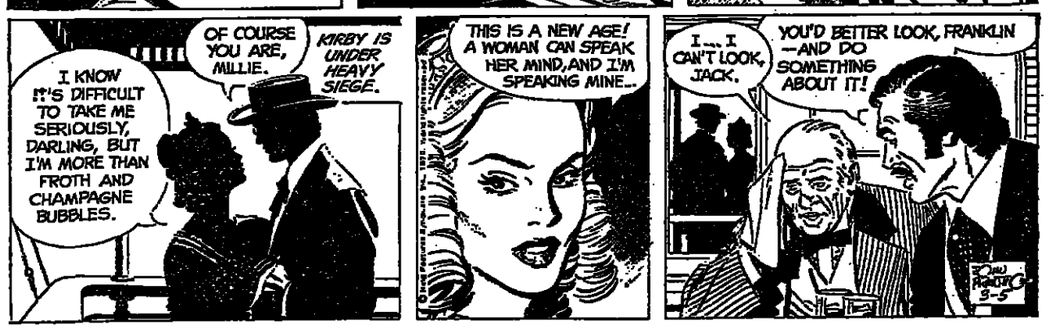
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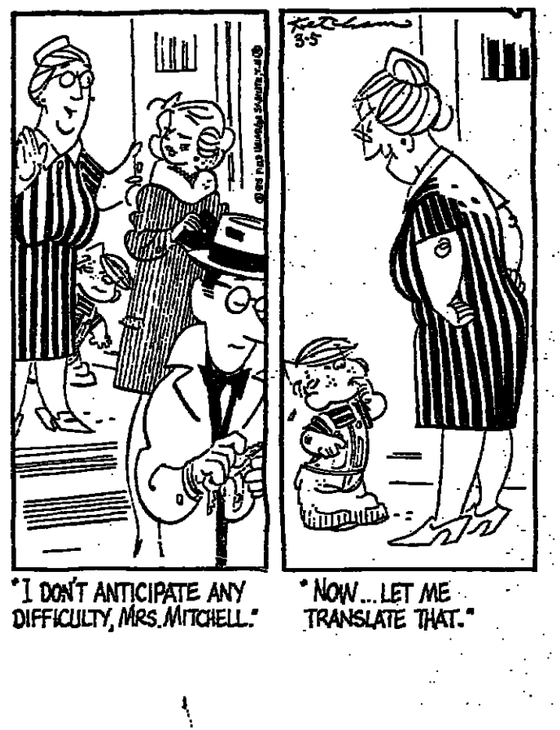
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOARD SYLPH UNWISE MANAGE

Answer: *What soldiers with arms usually have to go through* — ARMHOLES

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ANNIVERSARIES
From the Life of Gesine Cresspahl.
August 1967-February 1968.

By Uwe Johnson. Translated from German by Leila Vennewitz. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 504 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"LONG waves sweep slanting against the beach, hump muscled backs, raise trembling combs that trip over at the greenest summit." So reads the opening sentence of Uwe Johnson's fourth novel, "Anniversaries: From the Life of Gesine Cresspahl," and immediately we are in difficulty with this unusual work (the first volume of a two-volume novel, which was first carved by Mr. Johnson out of his four-volume German original, and then translated into English by Leila Vennewitz). "... hump muscled backs ..."? One hesitates for a microsecond to make sense of it: Is there a hyphen missing, or is there a bizarre ambiguity intended? Is it bad translation, or just a lapse in copy editing? And so: can we trust what we are about to read, or must we continue to squint in puzzlement? We must continue to be puzzled, it seems—by the tone of "Anniversaries," and by its intentions. It may be simple enough to grasp the basic situation in the novel's foreground—that Gesine and Marie Cresspahl are respectively a young East German widow and her 10-year-old daughter who live on Manhattan's Riverside Drive and that their tape-recorded conversations with each other (dating in this volume from Aug. 21, 1967, through Feb. 24, 1968) are what comprise the novel's text.

But it's hard to believe in the reality of Gesine when she is required to be simultaneously Mr. Johnson's literary mouthpiece (the keeper of his ironies in the fire), the voice of history describing the take-over of the Nazis in a small town in Germany, and the sort of cool young New York City woman who can be counted upon by a friend to rescue him from a Mafia kidnapping. This is not simply a character; this is a literary landscape. And as for 10-year-old Marie: she makes her mother seem by comparison like Beyore.

And it may be obvious enough why Mr. Johnson uses actual items from The New York Times to begin each daily entry: the news of the day (of Vietnam, the protest and civil-rights movements, and the rise of domestic crime, mainly) serves as a historical frame in which the present can be more readily compared and contrasted with the past. It's even amusing the way Mr. Johnson and his alter ego Gesine make a character out of "Aunti Times": "In her bearing, he stance, she flirts with her age; it is the token of her experience. She has been around, she has looked life in her narrow-lipped face; there is no fooling her. She has had her affairs, but she is most certainly not an adventuress, everything took place in the best hotels in Europe; that is all in the past. She so obviously claims respect that she almost invites its refusal." But what, one must wonder, is Mr. Johnson ultimately driving at with this?

Is Auntie Times's moral rectitude meant to be an ironic comment on the evils of the age she is reporting on? True, the novel's past seems benign by comparison, what with the sleepy rural life of Jerichow in the state of Mecklenburg only imperceptibly blossoming into the flower of Nazi evil. (Think how muted a Times commentary on those events would have been, Mr. Johnson may be indirectly suggesting.) Is that the point: that the century is getting worse and worse as it gets older? And that Nazi Germany was only the beginning of what the Soviet Union, East Germany, and the imperial United States (all very much on Auntie Times's mind during "Anniversaries") are the logical fulfillments? Perhaps. But if it is the point, it is one that we must step rather far from "Anniversaries" to see.

For in the experience of reading it, the novel's present is immediate, and it is made so by the daily news. Whereas the novel's past is remote, and is made all the more so by Mr. Johnson's rural perspective. So if he meant for us to see past and present in a single continuum, then he has left something out of the picture. Perhaps that something was meant to be what Mr. Johnson perceives in the writing of William Faulkner. (He is said to have fallen under Faulkner's influence after he left East Germany in 1958, so much so that he immediately rewrote his first novel, "Speculations About Jacob," with Faulkner in mind.) But if Mr. Johnson meant to get Faulkner into "Anniversaries," it was an abortive effort. While the jumbled past may be present, the obsessive style and consciousness that in Faulkner knits it together with the present are lacking.

Or maybe it got lost in translation. Or maybe something else got lost—a controlling ironic tone, a dominant sensibility, something. But whatever happened, one reads "Anniversaries" in English with the persisting sense that one is missing something. So the problem with the opening sentence is not incidental. For once, we may judge a novel on its most superficial evidence. Unless, of course, the forthcoming second volume of "Anniversaries" should change the picture.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	T	H	S		A	S	I	A		S	E	A	S
O	B	E	A	H		C	U	L	M		H	A	S	T
M	E	N	T	A	L	T	E	L	E	P	A	T	H	Y
S	T	A	R	D	U	S	T		E	M	E	E	R	
		A	R	N	O		S	T	R	A	N	D		
P	R	E	C	O	G	N	I	T	I	O	N			
L	O	C	K	E		N	D	O	N		C	C	S	
E	A	R	S		S	I	L	A	W	S		S	A	I	L
A	R	U		E	T	U	I		C	T	E	N	O	
		C	L	A	I	R	V	O	Y	A	N	C	E	
	C	L	I	M	B	S		A	M	A	R			
T	R	A	D	E		P	L	A	I	N	T	A	I	M
S	U	P	E	R	N	A	T	U	R	A	L	I	S	T
A	D	E	R		A	L	A	I	E		T	E	N	T	H
R	E	L	S		B	E	S	S		E	S	T	O	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Dr. Bertrand Romanet of Paris, who won the world team title in 1955 and has also won the world pair championship, an event with prepared deals of great difficulty, has long been known as having one of the subtlest minds in the world of bridge. He has written several books, including a classic on squeeze play, and devised a complex and artificial system, Alpha, which he plays with great success.

Dr. Romanet's expertise in difficult squeeze positions was tested on the diagramed deal from a recent tournament. He reached four spades from the South position after East had preempted with a weak two-heart bid, and was doubled by West. Dr. Romanet's wife, Jacqueline, was sitting North. Her cue-bid of three hearts was a strong invitation to bid for spades, which her husband accepted.

A heart was led, and East took his ace and for want of anything better returned a heart. The declarer discarded a club, won in dummy with the queen, and entered his hand with a diamond lead to the jack.

A trump was led, and dummy's queen won when West ducked. The club ace was used as an entry for a second trump lead, and this time West rose with the ace. He led a trump to dummy's king, and two diamond leads left this tricky position:

NORTH
♠ 6
♡ —
◇ Q
♣ K

WEST
♠ 10
♡ 5
◇ —
♣ Q8

EAST
♠ —
♡ 10 9 7
◇ —
♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ 8
♡ —
◇ —
♣ J10 5

When Dr. Romanet led the diamond queen from dummy and threw a club from his hand, West was helpless. If he ruffed, he would have to lead from the club queen or give a ruff-and-sluff. If he discarded his heart, a trump lead would end-play him. And if he discarded a club, the declarer would play the club king, drop the queen and continue the suit.

NORTH
♠ KQ62
♡ Q8
◇ AKQ10
♣ K64

WEST
♠ AJ109
♡ 652
◇ 965
♣ Q87

EAST (D)
♠ 7
♡ AJ10 9 7 4 3
◇ 8 7 2
♣ 9 3

SOUTH
♠ 8 5 4 3
♡ K
◇ J 4 3
♣ AJ10 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	4 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

هكذا من الأصل

arrieu Sets 2 Track Marks in U.S. Rout of Russia

By Neil Amdur

HMOND, Va., March 4).—Francie Larrieu, who at allowed to run two races t the Soviet Union, set two indoor records in one race night as the American team routed the inex- ced Russians.

ieu, 22, capped her finest season by breaking marks women's mile (4 minutes conds) and for 1,500 meters) in the same race as she ished her opposition during nnual United States-Soviet indoor track and field

nitedly more motivated last Friday night at New Madison Square Garden she cruised through the after having been turned in a bid to qualify for the two-mile, Larrieu led from start to finish.

So did the American team in one of the most one-sided competitions ever in this international series. The United States won, 171-106, with the American men taking a 98-62 advantage and the American women earning their biggest margin ever, 73-44.

Most of the blue-chip Russian competitors, including Valery Borsov, the Olympic sprint champion, remained at home to prepare for the European indoor championships this week. It is a meet that has drawn higher priority on the Soviet itinerary, and the absence of the Soviet first team was reflected in the smallest attendance at this meet, 6,136.

But the performances of many members of America's "Kiddie Korps" are certain to be carried back on the hot line to Moscow, particularly victories by Houston McTear, Angel Doyle and Robin Campbell.

The Russians were not without heroes. Vladimir Golubnichi set a world indoor record in the 3-mile walk, and Valery Boiko led a surprising Russian sweep of the top two places in the pole vault by clearing 17 feet 9 3/4 inches.

But American athletes finished one, two in 13 events, won both relays and got consistent efforts from such world-class performers as Dwight Stones (7-3 in the high jump), Rick Wohlhuter (1:49.4 in the 880) and Jim Bolding (48.4 in the 440).

Charles Foster, the top-ranking amateur in 1974, equaled the fastest amateur time in winning the 60-yard high hurdles in 6.8 seconds. Glenn Herold held off a final lunge by Vladimir Merkushin to win the three-mile run, with both athletes finishing in 13 minutes 11 seconds.

It was Larrieu, however, who responded to the challenge, despite the frustration of knowing she probably could have swept the double—the two-mile and mile.

The junior at the University of California, Los Angeles, ran the opening 440 in 65 seconds and reached the half-mile in 2:13.9. She passed the three-quarters mark at 3:20 and finished to a standing ovation as she erased her record set last month in San Diego.

Good Start

McTear, the 18-year-old high school junior, won a disputed 60-yard dash while Doyle, a 16-year-old high school junior, making her international debut, took the women's 60-yard dash a stride ahead of Martha Watson in 6.6 seconds.

"This is the first race I've ever been nervous for," said 5-6 1/2 Doyle, who prefers basketball to track and field. "I thought they'd be real fast. I never ran against them before."

"The only people I heard about was people I didn't run against," said Campbell, a 16-year-old who won the women's 440-yard dash (55.1, a meet record) in her seventh international meet. "They must not have brought the best girls, or else nobody was in shape."

The most familiar Soviet athlete was Ludmila Bragina, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion. An Achilles' tendon injury and a case of the flu hindered her winter workout schedule, however, and she finished a badly beaten second in the women's two-mile that was taken by Irina Bondarchuk.

The winning two-mile time was 10:02, a slow clocking.

Controversy marred the men's 60-yard dash, but the Russians could not even be accused of squawking about the photo finish. This time, Mike McFarland of Indiana University was not satisfied that he had been beaten at the tape by McTear.

"I thought I got it," McFarland said, after arguing in vain with timers, judges and Frank Costello, the American men's coach. "The photo said I had it, but they gave him 6-flat and me 6.1."

The panel of judges and photo jury disagreed with McFarland. So did Dr. Leroy Walker, the Olympic men's coach, who also viewed the photo of the finish. McFarland, however, refused to show up for the award presentation and dropped out of the relay, a gesture that prompted Costello to remark, "No more trips for you."

"I wasn't sure I won after I went across," said McTear, who was a last-minute replacement for Steve Williams. "After I saw the picture, I thought I won."

McTear could not understand McFarland's attitude, particularly as a United States teammate.

"Ain't nothing wrong with losin'," the muscular McTear said. "You got to learn to lose something."

Opens With Victory

The first signs of an American assault came with Jane Frederick's surprising victory in the triathlon, the first triumph by a United States woman in this event in the indoor series.

Equally impressive was George Frenn, 33, who came from behind and won the 35-pound weight toss over Aleksei Spiridonov, the world-record holder in the hammer throw.

Ending two years of what he described as "heavy-duty depression," the intense, stocky 245-pound Frenn wiped out Spiridonov's fourth throw of 69 feet with a toss of 70 feet 8 inches on his fifth attempt.

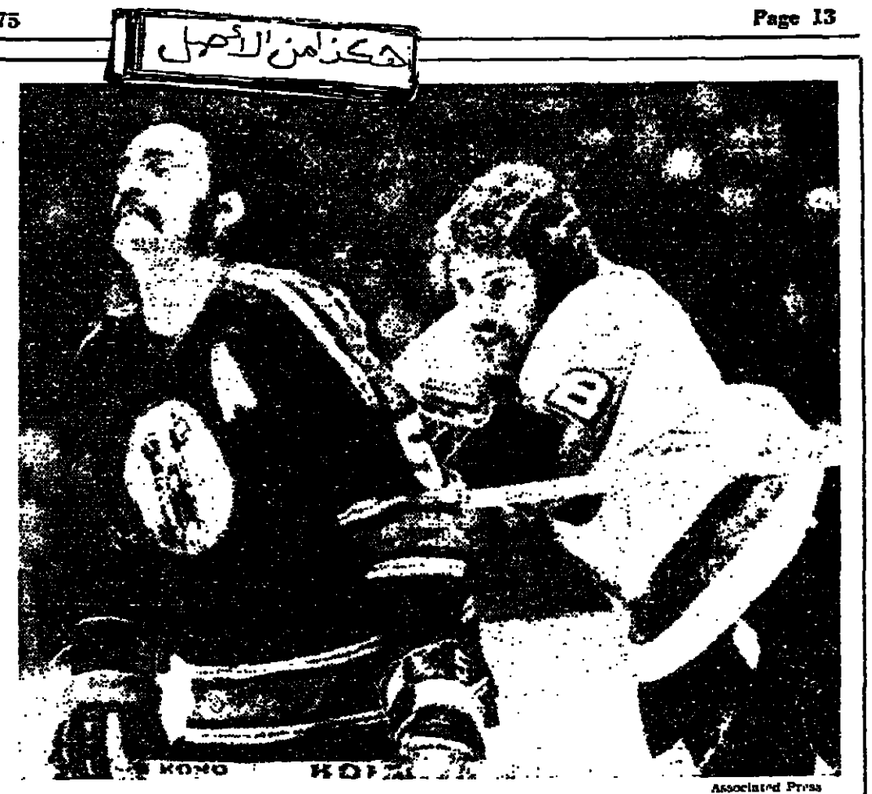
"I had all the juices flowing today," said Frenn, who psyched himself up for the competition by reciting chunks of John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address and humming portions from Dave Brubeck's jazz album, "Anything Goes."

"I was determined that I was not losing this weight throw," Frenn said. "The weight throw is my event, and I was determined to be master of my own house."



Associated Press.

rancie Larrieu breaks tape after setting 2 records.



Associated Press

BACK TO ATTACK—Kansas City's Brent Hughes is looking the wrong way when the Flyers' Dave Schultz attacks him. Hughes soon retaliated and a fight started.

.S. Girl Latest Hope f Top Skating Coach

ORADO SPRINGS, March).—Coach Carlo Fassi has as technical adviser to of the skaters who will te at world figure skating ionships which begin here at the Broadmoor World

d says the feat gives him t sense of satisfaction. But se of accomplishment only e fully realized if an 18- ld American can follow in ootsteps of Peggy Fleming, won world, national and pic titles under Fassi's ge.

si's current prize pupil is by Hamill, who has been ng almost daily for the hree years at his ice arena nver. With Hamill ride ca's hopes for a gold medal. now what I've got to do n—just skate consistently n all phases," Hamill says. eel confident again in the skating and I know I've so much from coach Fassi figures."

ill, hampered in recent s by a sprained ankle but ntly healthy now, won her straight U.S. title a month

chief rivals in the world tition will be East Ger- s Christine Errath, who Hamill a year ago, and e De Leeuw, who nearly Errath in last month's Eu- championships.

th escaped with her third utive European crown, but t 19-hundredths of a point De Leeuw, who lives and in the United States but tes for the Netherlands. euw was third in last year's competition.

men's solo competition be more wide open since ling champion Jan Hoff- of East Germany won't ompeting. Hoffmann is rating from knee surgery. r today's three compulsory figures, Sergei Volkov of oviet Union had the lead. 25-year-old skater had a of 9 ordinals and 78.45 after the three figures on variations of the figure

ish champion John Curry ond with 22 ordinals and points, while Vladimir ev, the European champion from the Soviet Union, was third.

Toller Cranston, the Canadian titleholder, and Gordon McKellenn, U.S. champion, were fourth and fifth.

The men's competition continues tomorrow with a short free program.

Aaron Meets Some Old Friends at His New Spring Training Camp

SUN CITY, Ariz., March 4 (UPI).—With a little help from his friends, both of whom were on hand the first day of his old career, home run king Hank Aaron got off to a fine start on his new one Monday with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Most of the Brewers were strangers to the 41-year-old Aaron, who checked in here still carrying his old duffle bag from the Atlanta Braves.

But Brewers' manager Del Crandall was the first string catcher for the Milwaukee Braves when Aaron, only 20 then, reported to them at Bradenton, Fla., in 1954, and Tommy Ferguson, now a vice-president with the Brewers, was the clubhouse equipment man for the Braves the first day Aaron showed up 21 years ago.

"I remember handing him his first major league uniform," said Ferguson. "I also shined his first pair of big league shoes and picked him up that first day at the Tampa railroad depot."

Completing the cycle, Ferguson Monday also picked up Aaron and his wife Billye, this time at the Phoenix Airport upon their arrival from Atlanta.

Among the first to greet Aaron when he walked into the Brewers' clubhouse was Crandall. Crandall runs a tight ship. He had directed that all the Brewers' players be dressed and ready to go by 10 a.m. No exceptions.

Aaron made it with plenty to spare. He was as punctual as he was his first day with the Milwaukee Braves.

"I've never been late for spring training," said Aaron, obtained during the winter from the Atlanta Braves with whom he broke Babe Ruth's record of 714 homers.

"I can never understand why some fellows were late for spring training. You develop habits in spring training that serve you well all season long," Hank said. "A lot of players say, "What's the difference if I have a good spring or not?' I think it makes a great deal of difference. It helps get you into the flow of things for the regular season. I think every player needs spring training if he's going to be a winner."

With 733 home runs, Aaron declined to say how many more he expected to hit with the Brewers. "I never predict how many I'm going to hit," he said. "This is a brand new league for me. I feel very good coming over here but I know I'm going to have to watch the pitchers a little carefully starting out."

Crandall expects to use Aaron almost exclusively as a designated-hitter and that's perfectly all right with Hank.

Easy to Manage

"I've been asked many times, how am I going to manage Hank Aaron," said Crandall. "It's almost kind of humorous when they ask me this. In all his career, Hank Aaron has never had to be managed."

Aaron said, "Whatever Del tells me to do, that's what I'll do."

Aaron never trained in Arizona before, although this is not his first visit to this area.

"Orlando Cepeda and I came out this way in 1970 to play in the Martin Luther King benefit game," recalled Aaron. "That was in Los Angeles but since the Braves were coming out this way for a couple of exhibitions, Orlando and I had decided to wait for them here. Orlando had a friend of his playing with the Oakland A's, so we both went over to take batting practice with them. We had our Atlanta uniforms on," said Aaron, "and when (owner) Charlie Finley saw us hit, he wanted to know who we were. They told him and he said for every ball we hit over the fence he was going to charge us $3.50. He was kidding though."

Elsewhere around the spring training circuit:

Manager Jack McKean said he is toning down the optimism that infected the Kansas City Royals' camp in 1974 and which, he believes, contributed to their late-season collapse. The Royals were only five games behind the Oakland A's late last season before losing 19 of 22 games and plunging to fifth place in the American League West . . .

Reggie Jackson became the fifth member of the world champion Oakland A's to work out at first base this spring in the club's search to find a place for young Claudell Washington in the regular lineup. "Everything he did looked natural," said A's manager Al Dark of Jackson's initial stint, "and that's very unusual for a guy on the first time."

Manager Darell Johnson of the Boston Red Sox said he is starting spring training with the conviction that he has six sure regulars: catcher Carlton Fisk, first baseman Carl Yastrzemski, second baseman Doug Griffin, shortstop Rick Burleson, third baseman Rico Petrocelli and right-fielder Dwight Evans.

New Owner in Dispute With Levy Board

Despite Money Obstacles, Aintree Race Set

LIVERPOOL, England, March 4 (UPI).—The Grand National—the world's greatest steeplechase horse race—will come under starter's orders as usual.

Bill Davies, chairman of the Alton Group Property Co., which owns the famous Aintree course, denied today he had ever said the race would not go on, but admitted that the rest of the three-day meeting here was threatened unless the Levy Board met his demands.

Leaning on the trunk of his Rolls Royce, Davies said, "I have never said we would not run the National. In no way have I said that."

Davies, who had said that the race's future was assured for 20 years when he bought control of the course from Mirabelle Topham last year, said he had asked the board for a £75,000 ($180,000) grant for the upkeep of the course and approval for his new £100,000 flat race, the Aintree Derby, due to be held in October.

"The Levy Board have given thousands of pounds to other racecourses. I believe they have not given one penny here for ten years. This course is in better shape now than it has ever been. All we are after is a fair crack of the whip," Davies said.

"I am quite happy for the National to go on. We are asking about the first two days. There was never any doubt about the Saturday (April 5, the day of the Grand National). We have asked for £75,000 plus. We are trying to do a good job in racing. We have offered to put up £100,000 for racing. It is good for British racing or it isn't. If it is good, let us get on with it."

Davies said he had asked Lord Leverhulme, head of the Jockey Club, for a decision and had been told that they might get one shortly.

"As soon as I get a letter on the £75,000, I will agree to Thursday and Friday (April 3 and 4) racing."

Lord Leverhulme said the powers of racing had been in frustrating negotiations with Davies for several months. "Many of the terms and conditions proposed by Mr. Davies had been in direct conflict with the rules of racing," he said.

"He has finally accepted the club's ruling on most of the areas of difficulty, but it seems he's unable to agree with the steward that before a £100,000 flat race at Aintree can be fitted into the fixture list for next October consultations have to take place with the racing authorities in France, Ireland and America."

Smith No Longer Sure of Tennis Status

By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP).—Stan Smith, the world's top-ranked tennis player in 1972, has not won a tournament since July. In four World Championship Tennis events this season, he has been defeated by three opponents who, he candidly admits, "I should never lose to." His stunning defeat in the opening match led to Mexico's upset elimination of the United States in Davis Cup play last month.

What is wrong with Stan Smith?

"In the past, Stan has been able to dominate people with his confidence," a source on the WCT tour said. "He created an atmosphere of fear out there. It's not like that any more.

"There is a feeling among some of the players that we might just have seen the best of Stan Smith. The word is out that Stan can be beaten. He needs to win a tournament real bad."

Smith is hoping that will happen next week, when the WCT Red Group stops off at Capital Centre for the Xerox Tennis Classic. Even if it doesn't, he scoffs at the notion he is over the baseline at age 28.

"No, I'm not playing as well as I have before, but there are reasons for that," he said yesterday. "I got married last November, and I took off about three months. It's the longest I've ever taken off from tennis in my life. I was on my honeymoon for a month (around the Far East in 22 stops) and I literally didn't pick up a racket.

"The Davis Cup? Well, I had only played in about two tournaments before that, and I wasn't playing very well. If we played those matches tomorrow, I don't think I'd lose. But you can't worry about things in the past. You have to look ahead."

Against WTT

When Smith looks into his future, he sees himself cutting down on his tournament schedule, avoiding World Team Tennis—"I don't like the concept at all"—and possibly getting into one of those lucrative one-on-one television matches against Jimmy Connors, or anyone else.

"I wouldn't mind getting involved in that at all," he said. "I've always enjoyed playing the big matches, and this does have its glamor. I'm not sure what it proves. I think the real test of a player is winning a major tournament, or a series of tournaments, against the best competition."

Was that a knock at Connors, who so far has avoided the WCT tour for a far easier series of tournaments and gobs of easy money?

"Well, if he played WCT, it would be a lot tougher on him than the circuit he's playing now," Smith said. "Jimmy's a kind of strange fellow. I know he's built up a lot of resentment among a lot of the players. But that's his business. You'll have to ask him about it, not me."

People who have watched Smith in recent events say he is extremely tentative on his shots, that his volleys are not very crisp and that he is having difficulty with his first service.

"He's just not playing with the old Stan Smith confidence," someone said.

Boxer Recovering After a Knockout

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT).—"I am in good health, still alive," said Ray Lampkin yesterday from a hospital in Panama City while recovering from head injuries and contusions suffered while losing a title bout here Sunday to Roberto Duran, the world lightweight champion.

Duran knocked out Lampkin in the 14th round. The challenger was unconscious for half an hour and was taken to the hospital for tests. Doctors said his condition was "satisfactory."

"If I had been in normal shape, Lampkin would not have lasted six rounds and he would have gone to the morgue instead of the hospital," said Duran at a victory celebration. He later visited Lampkin in the hospital and kissed the American on the cheek while he was sleeping.

Hockey, Basketball Statistics

College Basketball

East

Binghamton St. 71, Ithaca 70.
Buffalo St. 82, Buffalo 76.
Dowling 74, Bloomfield 61.
Monmouth 95, Rutgers-Camden 67.
Providence 82, St. Bonaventure 69.
Syracuse 88, Fordham 73.

South

Akron 97, Marshall 61.
Auburn 117, Va. Commonwealth 72.
Jacksonville 81, So. Alabama 75.
South Carolina 93, Villanova 70.
Stetson 98, Tulane 74

Midwest

So. Illinois 53, Creighton 47.
Minnesota 65, Wisconsin 58
No. Illinois 62, Kent St. 60.
Michigan 77, Illinois 75.
Defiance 83, Rio Grande 82.
Michigan St. 84, Purdue 82.
Iowa 65, Northwestern 58.

West

Nev.-Las Vegas 114, Portland St. 100.

CUNY TOURNAMENT
(Championship)
Lehman 54, CCNY 51.

College Basketball Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 major college basketball teams with first-place votes and won-lost records through games of Sat., March 1, in parentheses).

	Pts
1. Indiana (40) (28-0)	408
2. Maryland (1) (22-3)	341
3. UCLA (1) (22-3)	309
4. Louisville (22-2)	293
5. Alabama (22-3)	177
6. Kentucky (21-4)	170
7. Marquette (21-3)	142
8. Arizona State (23-3)	117
9. N. Carolina St. (20-5)	107
10. Oregon State (18-0)	31
11. Southern Cal. (18-6)	25
12. Pennsylvania (23-4)	24
13. North Carolina (18-7)	15
14. Clemson (18-9)	11
15. Utah State (19-5)	10
16. Texas-El Paso (19-5)	9
Nev.-Las Vegas (20-4)	9
18. Creighton (20-4)	8
19. Cincinnati (20-5)	7
20. Arizona (20-5)	6

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	46	15	.708	—
Kentucky	45	20	.692	1
St. Louis	36	44	.353	24
Memphis	30	46	.303	28 1/2
Virginia	14	52	.212	32 1/2
Western Division				
Denver	50	17	.746	—
San Antonio	41	27	.603	9 1/2
Indiana	34	30	.531	14 1/2
Utah	30	35	.462	19
San Diego	27	41	.397	23 1/2

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McGlocklin, Indiana	855	426	1863	29.9
Erving, New York	689	390	1777	27.3
Grant, San Diego	670	182	1526	26.3
Boone, Utah	561	276	1530	25.1
Gervin, San Ant.	620	214	1503	23.5
Barnes, St. Louis	598	203	1399	23.0
Gilmore, Kentucky	586	212	1484	23.2
Lewis, St. Louis	423	300	1197	21.8
Lamar, San Diego	529	213	1325	20.7
Simpson, Denver	553	238	1344	20.7

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	44	18	.698	—
Buffalo	40	25	.615	5
New York	30	35	.462	15
Philadelphia	29	37	.439	16 1/2
Central Division				
Washington	48	17	.738	—
Houston	35	31	.530	13 1/2
Cleveland	33	33	.492	16
Atlanta	25	41	.379	23 1/2
New Orleans	15	48	.238	32

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Chicago	39	24	.619	—
KC-Omaha	36	28	.554	4
Detroit	34	34	.500	7 1/2
Milwaukee	29	34	.460	10
Pacific Division				
Golden State	37	28	.569	—
Seattle	31	34	.477	6
Phoenix	28	34	.452	7 1/2
Portland	27	37	.422	9 1/2
Los Angeles	22	41	.349	14

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buff.	861	521	2223	34.2
Barry, Golden St	841	247	2039	31.2
Abdul-Jabbar, Mil.	589	239	1417	30.1
Archibald, K.C.-Om.	560	516	1636	35.2
Scott, Phoenix	502	228	1432	32.1
Lanier, Detroit	649	304	1602	24.3
Haywood, Seattle	498	261	1257	33.3
Hayes, Wash.	567	231	1455	22.4
Chenier, Wash.	575	263	1413	22.1
Goodrich LA	457	254	1168	22.0

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	38	17	9	85	217	147
NY Rangers	31	20	13	75	201	214
NY Islanders	27	21	16	70	211	171
Atlanta	26	24	13	65	183	179
Division 2						
Vancouver	31	26	6	68	211	196
Chicago	30	26	7	67	214	198
St. Louis	24	27	12	60	206	217
Minnesota	18	38	6	42	173	265
Kansas City	14	42	8	36	149	259
Division 3						
Montreal	37	11	16	90	306	196
Los Angeles	35	12	16	86	218	132
Pittsburgh	29	22	13	71	257	208
Detroit	18	36	10	46	195	265
Washington	6	55	5	17	145	351
Division 4						
Buffalo	39	12	13	91	279	191
Boston	34	19	11	79	285	200
Toronto	25	29	11	61	225	250
California	16	39	11	43	179	253

Monday's Game

Montreal 4, California 2 (Lemaire, Mahovlich, Risebrough, Wilson; Simmer, Hampton).

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Esposito, Boston	54	57	111
Orr, Boston	36	75	111
Lafleur, Montreal	44	52	96
Dionne, Detroit	37	58	95
Mahovlich, Mont.	28	63	91
Robert, Buffalo	37	51	88
Clarke, Phila	10	65	83
Gilbert, Rangers	33	48	81
Martin, Buffalo	40	37	77
Perreault, Buffalo	30	46	76

g 10 Runners-Up Michigan, innesota Battle for Berths

W YORK, March 4 (UPI).—h No. 1-ranked Indiana ed the big 10 college basket- itle a week ago, the rest e league powers are still bling for tournament berths.

night, Michigan nipped Il- 77-75, to remain in a sec- lace tie with Minnesota, a victor over Wisconsin. Both could have a shot at a al Collegiate Athletic As- ion berth when bids go out day.

higan State knocked Purdue second with an 84-82 vic- hat left the teams tied for and hoping for an in- n to either the Conference issioner's Tournament in St. or the National Invitation ament in New York.

higan stalled the last 56 s against Illinois and Joe on hit a last-second 15-foot shot to give the Wolverines o-point triumph. It raised league record to 11-6 and overall mark to 18-7, the as Minnesota's.

hman-dominated Minnesota Wisconsin in the first half, to 16 points. Then, behind freshman Mark Olberding's 25 points, the young Gophers turned on the fast break and coasted to the triumph.

Elsewhere, two East Coast Independents—Providence and South Carolina—posted one-sided victories to keep their hopes alive for an NCAA tournament bid.

Providence (16-9) nailed down the final berth in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference New England regional (which decides one NCAA bid) by routing St. Bonaventure, 82-69. The Friars, who had to win the game in order to beat out Massachusetts for the final ECAC berth, were led by Joe Hassett and Mark McAndrew with 16 points apiece.

South Carolina wound up its regular season by routing Villanova, 93-70, behind 24 points from Alex English and 23 from Mike Dunleavy. In putting their record at 18-8, the Gamecocks, still hopeful of an at-large NCAA bid, had five players in double figures.

Another ECAC tourney-bound team, Syracuse, put away Fordham, 88-73.

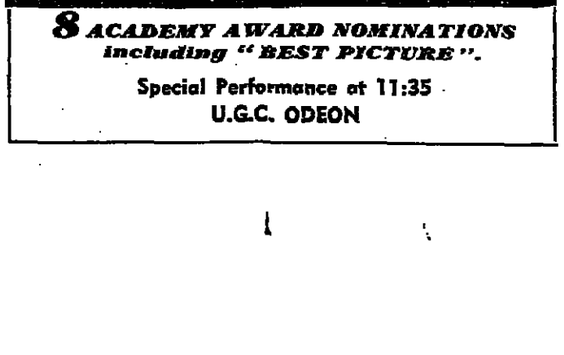
Tonna to Meet Robles

PARIS, March 4 (AP).—French middleweight Gratien Tonna will fight undefeated Rudy Robles in a 10-round bout at the Palais des Sports March 24.

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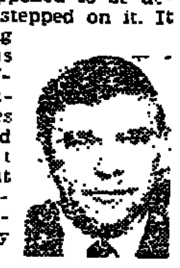
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Observer

Kill List Exemptions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The first life I remember taking belonged to a very young chicken. It was trailing its mother under a mesh wire fence I happened to be descending and I stepped on it. It was a shattering experience. I was restored only after earnest maternal assurances that it was a deed done without malice or intent and didn't matter anyhow because it was only a chicken.



Baker

I have killed wantonly ever since. My bag includes flies, worms, butterflies, rabbits, birds, fish, gnats, cockroaches, ants, lobsters, crabs, a snake, a rat, Japanese beetles, thrips, slugs, a turtle, wasps, bees, lightning bugs, ticks, caterpillars and sundry bacteria.

As a lifelong dispenser of death to living things, I have been very small shakes, as this shabby catalog attests. I have not personally killed a human, although there was a time from 1943 to 1945 when I thirsted to do so. Lions, elephants, deer, foxes and almost all other four-legged beasts have also escaped me.

In an advanced economy, of course, one pays others to kill for him, and the assault on life has been impressive.

For a long time I helped to pay a hangman who killed people in my own community and I still gladly help to pay policemen who, I assume, are prepared to. In brief, I have been a lifelong, active and sometimes enthusiastic enemy of life.

I do not go on about myself at this length for the purpose of boasting. To the contrary. The performance record cited here is set down because it is so ordinary, so undifferent from that of almost everybody else.

Daily carnage is so casually accepted that the only passionate debate about it centers not on the propriety of this commonplace dispensing of death, but on which specific forms of life deserve to be exempted from the kill list.

Thus, the "right-to-life" movement is working to have human fetuses placed on the exempt list and the people who are upset about the Army's big blackbird kill in Kentucky want starlings, grackles and red-winged blackbirds exempted. You can be on the blackbirds' side without having to be for fetuses, and you can be a right-to-lifer and still support the blackbird kill, because neither faction is so purely dedicated to the sanctity of life that it won't concede the fitness of killing the kinds of life that don't interest it very much.

There are at least 12 widely accepted reasons for killing, although some are more controversial than others. The most hotly debated are whether it is all right to kill humans (1) for criminal justice and (2) for human uplift, as guerrilla terrorists, for example, kill them to build what the killers believe will be a better world for mankind.

Killing for self-preservation is generally approved and in the case of war, even applauded. There are two other justifications for killing humans. The rarer is that they are evil. ("What a pity that the 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler's life was a failure.") The other is the accident.

In a world as machine-ridden as ours, goes the argument, a certain percentage of people are bound to be killed in accidents, and if you have the bad luck to be caught in one you should not expect anyone to have a bad conscience about it because it was a statistical inevitability.

Killing of beasts is all right for food, although not all beasts in all countries. Lassie might be safe in starving America, but not in China, and Bossie might be safe in India, but not in America.

* * *

Killing for sport is okay, although again we have cultural differences. Hemingway could be admired in America while slaughtering wild beasts in Africa, but not while applauding the killing of a bull in the ring at Madrid. Killing big fish is a token of manhood and is thought to promote health and mental stability.

Killing for knowledge is more controversial, but widely approved. Remember dissecting the frog in high-school biology? Killing for profit, OK, as the whales and fur-bearing beasts have observed.

Killing for mercy is so widely approved in the case of stricken animals that one wonders why it is so abhorred in the human instance.

And, of course, very few quibble about the killing of pests (except blackbirds) which eat the garden and mangle the roses. Finally, it is all right to kill forms of life that are too trivial to matter, so we squash the bug on the screen simply because it is there.

A long exposition of the obvious here? Yes indeed. Man lives, as the animal kingdom does, by killing, and when he talks about the sanctity of life he doesn't really mean life at all, but only the exempt list.

The One and Only Oliver Wendell Holmes

By Israel Shenker

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT).—The display cases celebrating Mr. Justice Holmes are moored like fragile vessels in the ambient sea of the Harvard Law School library.

No frame could be more suited for the portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes jr., that great captain who steered through the channels of the law, sounding the depths, discovering radiant havens of peace and tolerance.

To mark the 40th anniversary of his death (March 6, 1935), the library has gathered the flotsam that swirled about this Olympian existentialist whose life was law and whose law was life pursued with tenacious passion.

In the first display case is a death mask of Holmes, by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor who carved Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt so much grander than life at Mount Rushmore. But here is the justice no larger than life, as though the boundless legacy of his writing and thought and example sufficed: in death he could pose at mortal stature.

On Thursday, a small group is to gather in the treasure room of the library. Invitations have been sent to Justice Holmes's nine surviving law clerks, a company including Thomas Corcoran, Alger Hiss and his brother Donald. Harvard's Prof. Paul Freund is to speak briefly about the justice, and he plans to begin with a recording of the radio talk that Holmes gave on his 90th birthday, March 8, 1931.

Recalls Meeting Holmes

"As moving an expression as I've ever heard," said Prof. Freund of that resonant message, which ends (as Holmes said) "with a line from a Latin poet who uttered the message more than 1,500 years ago: 'Death plucks my ear and says, "Live—I am coming."' "

Prof. Freund remembers being taken by Mr. Corcoran to meet the retired justice: "He was then about 92; dressed very formally in black morning coat and striped trousers; sitting very erect; with a sort of parchment skin; his hair was still abundant and his mustaches luxuriant. 'You are the proud flame to which we come to light our torches,' said Mr. Corcoran. 'Tom,' said Holmes, 'there may once have been a little spark, but now all is ashes.' "

Pictures, letters, manuscripts such as Mrs. Holmes's occasionally acerbic diary—all contribute to the frothy gravity of the exhibit (titled "Touched With Fire"—a Holmesian phrase), which remains open through June 15.

Fresh treasures came from the steamer trunk acquired after the death of Prof. Mark DeWolfe Howe, who was Holmes's biographer. Erika Chadbourn, curator of manuscripts and archives, exhumed from it Holmes's Civil War sword, uniform belt, buttons, epaulettes and shoulder bag.

Wounded 3 Times

Holmes was three times wounded, and his Civil War scrapbook is opened to the paper on which he had scrawled—the message now dimmed—"I am Capt. O.W. Holmes 20th Mass. son of Oliver Wendell Holmes M.D. Boston." Below is his explanation: "I wrote the above when I was lying in a little house on the field at Antietam which was for a while within the enemy's lines, as I thought I might faint and so be unable to tell who I was."

Holmes's father, a dean of the Harvard medical school, had eloquence, too, briskly ordering words about, whether in the close-order drill of rhyme ("Old Ironsides)" or in the flanking sweep of humor ("Visit to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters") or in the gracious retreat of dialogue ("The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table").

From the office of the law school dean, Mrs. Chadbourn has borrowed the mahogany stand-up desk on which Holmes wrote in an almost indecipherable scrawl. A chance encounter in England—an Englishwoman who saw an Oliver Wendell Holmes 15-cent postage stamp on a letter to a Boston lawyer and remarked that she used to correspond with Mr. Holmes—has led to the acquisition and deciphering by the library of an additional treasure of Holmes letters. Prof. Morris Cohen, the librarian, calls them "slightly flirtatious, rather delicious."

"I . . . grow venerabler and venerabler," Holmes wrote his correspondent when he was only 73 and she was already 17. "My uncle used to imagine someone meeting Methusaleh at about his 700th year and asking how he was getting on—to which he answers 'Oh very well—if only I could keep my shoestrings out of my eyes.' "

Holmes taught briefly at the law school, and in 1882 was appointed to the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, a shift to eminence that irked Harvard's president and that Louis Brandeis, eventually to be Holmes's fellow-liberal on the Supreme Court, hailed by writing: "As one of the bar I rejoice. As part of the Law School I mourn. As your friend I congratulate you."

Holmes served on the Supreme Court from 1902 to 1932. His decisions were not carved on tablets—small was his faith in revelation—but they were not writ on water either. "The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theatre and causing a panic." (Schenck v. United States) " . . . the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market. . . ." (Abrams et al. v. United States). "It is desirable that criminals should be detected, and to that end that all available evidence should be used. It is also desirable that the Government should not itself foster and pay for other crimes, when they are the means by which evidence is to be obtained. . . . We have to choose, and for my part I think it a less evil that some criminals should escape than that the Government should play an ignoble part." (Olmstead v. United States.)

Young Vision

Judicious, cosmopolitan, of decisive intelligence, Holmes formed the law, as Judge Learned Hand said, not only when he concurred with the majority but when he stood fast in dissent. His book, "The Common Law," brought young vision to ancient learning, from its very opening words: "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience."

"He was a jaunty person," said Prof. Freund. "It seems to me he showed his self-confidence, his Yankee Brahmin security by, as he put it, having no belief in panaceas and very little in sudden ruin. He didn't panic. He didn't think that any particular law was the end of the world. He thought legislatures had a constitutional right to make damn fools of themselves. He was an enlightened skeptic, using his security for independence of mind and tolerance. . . . At a time when legal philosophy tended to be highly moralistic, highly complacent, he—to use one of his own metaphors—applied the wash of critical acid." ("One earns from time an amiable latitude with regard to beliefs and tastes," Holmes told former classmates. "Life is painting a picture, not doing a sum.")

Prof. Freund went on: "I still think that he was—what shall I say?—the most learned man—I don't mean just learned in the law—the most intellectual member of the Supreme Court. When you think of the range of his letters, to (Sir Frederick) Pollock and Laski, his reading in French and German of serious works and also fiction, his delving into the dark corners of English history, there hasn't been anyone quite like him. There have been people who had different great qualities—like judgment and knowledge of affairs—greater than Holmes, but in terms of intellectual range no one was greater."

Book of Speeches

Holmes may have been the greatest talker of his time. A book of his speeches, much-thumbed, lies to hand in the deceptive disorder of Prof. Freund's office, and another copy awaits his constant wonder at home. "This book is a vademecum to me," said Prof. Freund. He handed the slim volume to a visitor, suggesting the final passages of Holmes's 1884 Memorial Day address.

As the visitor read silently, Prof. Freund could restrain himself no longer, and from memory spoke aloud the final words: "Our dead brothers still live for us, and bid us think of life, not death—of life to which in their youth they lent the passion and glory of the spring. As I listen, the great chorus of life and joy begins again, and amid the awful orchestra of seen and unseen powers and destinies of good and evil our trumpets sound once more a note of daring, hope, and will."

"If you were a composer," said Prof. Freund, "wouldn't you like to compose music to it?"



Associated Press

KNIGHT AND LADY—Sir Charles Chaplin, 85, greets his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, outside Buckingham Palace where he was knighted Tuesday by Queen Elizabeth II in a private ceremony. The Queen tapped the comedian on both shoulders as he sat in a wheelchair, making the traditional proclamation: "Arise, Sir Charles Chaplin." He, however, was obliged to remain in his chair.

PEOPLE: *Maurice Girodias: 'Not Peddler of Pornography'*

Deportation proceedings in New York against book publisher **Maurice Girodias**, 55, have been adjourned for a month to give him time to get details of his arrests in Paris 20 years ago on pornography charges. Girodias has residences in New York and in Paris. He told a hearing Monday that his record of about 40 arrests between 1953 and 1958 had been wiped off the books by French presidential amnesty decrees. He testified that he had never been in jail although he was banned for life from publishing in France where he specialized in bringing out books in English by American and British authors, among them **Henry Miller** and **Samuel Beckett**. "I am not a peddler of pornography," he said. "I am not going to apologize for what I did." Girodias operates a publishing house in New York.

* * *

Shirley Temple films have been ruled unsuitable for children by Britain's Independent Television Network (ITV) because they "have no relevance to modern children," a spokesman said Tuesday. The 1930s are "more likely to appeal to the nostalgia of older people than to the sophisticated children of today."

"Shirley Temple has not been banned" from commercial television, the spokesman said, but her movies will not be shown on an afternoon program designed for children. However, the program will continue to feature such "classic comedy" films as those by **Charlie Chaplin** and **Abbott and Costello**.

* * *

Vaughan Booker, convicted eight years ago of killing his wife with a bow and arrow, became a deacon—an ordained candidate for the priesthood—of the Episcopal Church Saturday in a Pennsylvania prison. "It's always going to be there," the 32-year-old former insurance salesman said of the memory of shooting five arrows into his wife, Annabelle. "But I don't feel I have to make up for that. I like to think I've grown past thinking that a wrong can be righted, can be erased by doing something good. That's an immature belief." Booker described as "an almost monastic experience" the three years of study that led to Saturday's ceremony by the Pennsylvania diocese, the same body that arranged the ordination last July of 11 women priests. Booker is serving a life term.

* * *

Princess **Ashraf Pahlevi**, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, was unanimously elected Monday as chairman of the United Nations consultative committee for the International Women's Year conference in Mexico City, June 19 to July 2.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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